The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 112 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY'S MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 13 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	17th May
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	5795	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE | CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	26th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 14th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 15th May *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cuton Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

12th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6388	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

It you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the **"DOGMAR"** lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA

AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 297.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	**Rs. 4,00,00,000**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., LD.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED MEDICAL MEN to work in Insurance Company. Excellent salary Apply to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2575.

WANTED a good SHORTHAND-TYPIST for European firm. State age, experience and salary required to Box No.479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2571

WANTED A MOTOR TAXI-CAR DRIVER to work a Ford Car on commission. Apply to ROBT. ROYAL VICTORIA 3rd Cross Lane, Mazagon. 2578.

WANTED to sell Hand extracted Agave Fibre. Apply RECEIVER, Powai Estate, 11-13 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. 2553.

WANTED GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE (Sanscrit, Mathematics or Science.) from 19th June. Apply with terms, HEADMASTER, Coronation High School, Nadiad. 2570

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8, per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Upanayan Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton," Bombay. 2038.

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib
1965 Bahadur of Nabha State.

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School. Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Press British East Africa, an Assistant Printer; Salary Rs. 120 per mensem.

Also Machinemen for Platen and Numbering Machines, and Cylinder Wharfdale Printing Machines, Monogram Printers, Bookbinders, Compositors and distributors Salaries, Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per mensem, according to qualifications, and rations. For full particulars, apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1935

Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED.

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MISTRESS to give young girls lessons in French. State terms qualifications and connections to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2560

WANTED by an European gentleman large AIRY ROOM facing West, Electric Light & Fan, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House with stabling attached prefered. Apply to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2556

WANTED:—Well educated young man as assistant in journalistic work in a daily newspaper office. Good prospects for an intelligent youth. Apply with full particulars of education, age etc., to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2565

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED Governess, pure European, to take charge of two little girls, 11 and 5, and to instruct the elder. Must be of cheerful disposition. Ayah kept.—Apply with references, stating qualifications and salary required to MRS. FORDYCE, 4, Stavely Road, Poona. 2006

MEDICAL MAN, L.R.C.P. and S., is open to ENGAGEMENT as a part or whole time ASSISTANT to a local or mofussil Doctor, or as a travelling companion to a LAYMAN, or to any other engagement. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED.—A SUBOVERSEER for Raipur Municipality, on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 7-8 Cycle allowance. Post is permanent, pensionable on one year probation.

Qualified hands with a few years' experience in Buildings and Roads need apply at once. Applications will be received by the undersigned up till 20th May 1914.

F. D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.

Municipal Office,
Raipur, 4th May 1914. 2030

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE ,, 120 do.
4 SLUBBING ,, 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
80 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
2387 Byculla, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS without board, Yussuff Buildings, Carnac Road, suitable for bachelors of moderate means. Apply to Box. No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

LONAVLA—TO LET nice furnished cottage with 3 rooms, bath, lavatory and kitchen Healthy hill-side location and view. Apply to.

H. CLARKE,
c/o Post Master,
2562 Lonavla.

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F. private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Nawanagar State water marks Paper, etc., to the Nawanagar State for the period of three years, from 1st January, 1915 to 31st December 1917.

Tender forms may be had on application to the Manager, State Printing Press, Jamnagar.

Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, State Printing Press, Jamnagar, and must reach that Office by the 10th of June, 1914, otherwise they will not be considered.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

DEWAN,
Nawanagar State.
Jamnagar, 9th May, 1914. 2033

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the POST of HEAD DRAFTSMAN in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; Salary Rs. 110—5—140. Only the following candidates need apply.

(1) Subovorseers of 3 years' and not more than 10 years' standing;
(2) Those who have studied up to the L. C. E., or B. E. Examination;
(3) Those who have passed either the Subovorseer's examination from the College of Engineering, Poona, or, the Third Grade Examination, of the School of Art Bombay, with a certificate in the Architectural course;
(4) Those who have passed the Draftsman's Course in the School of Arts.

Applicants must submit their applications together with any certificates so as to reach this Office on the 25th May, 1914, and must present themselves on 1st June 1914 at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, Fort, Belgaum, for Examination. The appointment is subject to a probation for 3 years.

(Sd.) B. KRISHNARAO,
B.A. L.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 9th May, 1914. 2569

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VAZIRBAI widow of JAFFERJI ALLIBHOY of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments premises or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras land under Old Nos. 135, 524 New Nos. 1/13645 Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31/3554 containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward, Ward No. 3877 (21) and Street No. 64 T and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Esmailji Peerbhoy Neterwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atawalla and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Street.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1914.

PAYNE & Co.,
2574 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 352 OF 1913.

MANCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

DHANJIBHOY BOMANJI CAMA...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1914, and the Judge's Order dated the 24th day of February, 1914, in the said Suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five separate lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1914, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed in the following Properties:—

LOT NO. I.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known as Plots Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about three thousand two hundred and fifty one square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabout beginning from the West side of the said Plot.

LOT NO. II.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 22 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts beginning from the North side of the said Plot by the side of the road "U" of the said estate.

LOT NO. III.

All that the piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 13 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. IV.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 23 of "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about five hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. V.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub District of Thana now that of Kurla comomnly known by Plot No. 25 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about nine hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
2471

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "MARIENBAD" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

Applications for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the morning of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2563 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived on the 9th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY. the 13th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of Marwadi Gaja Bhalaji and Co., and on account and at risk of Turki Ezra Ezakil.

11 gold buttons and 2 neck-chain about 7 11/16 tolas.

28 gold ornaments about tolas 6 5/16.

1 gold watch chain about tolas 5 6/16.

8 gold bangles, 1 gold necklace and

2 gold neck-chains about tolas 33¾.

On account of the concerned.

1 new Elswick cycle fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes ,metal gear case tool bag with tools.

1 new Sunshine cycle with three speed hub triple frame.

1 new Sunshine cycle with three speed hub and gear case.

By order of the Liquidators of the Gujrat Bank, Ltd. (in Liquidation):—

1 large counter.
1 iron safe and other office furniture.

On account of the concerned:—

2 bales each containing 344½ lbs. fents.
5 cases each containing three gross empty bottles.
1 case 50 dozen Japanese shirts.
1 case pad locks.
Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—Travelling tents, new safes, new sewing machines, a lot of L's hats, and a lot of collars.

SALE OF ELECTRIC FANCY GOODS AND DIANAMO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at their Sales Rooms, a lot of electric goods consisting of one electric dianamo and charging plant accumulator with switch board, batterys, switches, accumulators, two and four pints durrance cells, meters, telephone sets, positive and negative plates, acid bottles, figure table lamps, medical throat lamps, photographic lamps, search light lamps, cigarette pocket lighters, carriage ceiling and cycle lamps, hand lamps, scarf pins, alarams, globes, glass shades, shade rings, silk shades, wooden blocks, etc., etc.

Goods on view.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th MAY, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction opposite the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

139 bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE DECORATORS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CURIOS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, by order of the office concerned, ex S. S. "Colombo Maru" a consignment of 25 cases Japanese curious, comprising of brocaded flower vases, electric lamps, lamp holders, incense burners, brocaded jars, jardiniers, bowls, cake plates, table ornaments, brocaded coffee sets, chocolate sets, umbrella stands, Gogusoku sets lamp holders, ice bowls, candle stands, fancy plates, milk pots, metsuzoroi, sugar pots, jam pots, coffee cups, tea cups, saucers, brocaded elephants, perfume holders, ash plates, coffee sets with trays, sigi flower vase, Himyakira bowls etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers, and is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 17TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35 Bandora Hill, on the Road leading to Saint Mary's Church, near the Seree Road Bandora valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household funiture by Dewji Canji, John Roberts and others comprising of sliding dining table, bentwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri made sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, large ice box with refrigerator, tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned upright grand cottage piano by Zemmermain, table ornaments, office tables, iron bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Canteur free wheeled bicycle, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Alick Dunn Esqr., Chief Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, ON ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND AT GAIWADY, NEAR MAHIM.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, the following properties, on the respective premises, by order and under instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Haji Sulleman Haji Joosab, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th day of August, 1911, and made between the above named mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, 1914, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), THE PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, out of the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,535 square yards, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78, 78, 203, 208, 209, 209, 221, 221, New Nos. A-11977 and 11978, New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515, Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward No. 3499 (2), Street No. 963A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963 B, Ward No. 3506 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the West by a water passage, on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or house standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos., 49, 53, 88, New Nos. A-11934, 12849, New Survey Nos. 1 B-1927, 1 C-1928, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G. Ward No. 3603 (2), Street No. 967A, Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Vithoba, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), THE PROPERTY AT GAIWADY, NEAR MAHIM.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax, tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gaiwady, near Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 897-5 square yards, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 485, New No. 4-4313, Old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 6-9 Ward G. No. 5042 (1), Street

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

No. 370, and forming part of the land bearing Collector's Old No. 485, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 26-9, and New Survey No. 9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it by properties of Bai Jewoobai, and Nana Goldsmith, and Haji Abba Ally, and on or towards the West partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Haji Tyeb Mahomed, and on or towards the North by 2nd Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Sadanand and Bros.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagees, at their Office, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS' GRAIN, GRAIN SWEEPING ETC.

Under instructions from The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th May 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Prince's Dock, K. L. & M. Sheds.

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods etc.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES ETAWAH COTTON VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 13th May, 1914, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), at Colaba behind the Native Exchange in Mr. Vurdhman Jetsey No. 43, 49 and 60 Jetha on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

28 bales Etawah Cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS ENGINE WITH TWO SIEMENS' DYNAMOS AND BOILER, OLD WOODEN CASES, STEEL WIRE, OLD INSTRUMENTS COIR ROPES, LEAD, ZINC, FILES, SCRAP IRON, ANGLE IRON, IRON PLATS, MANILLA ROPES, OLD CANVAS, CORDAGE TARRED OLD CLOTHES &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 25 May, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, 1914.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their premises in El. Circle, Fort, the teak and blackwood office and household furniture such as—

Single and double glass door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, marble top chest of Drawers, Tapestry lined drawing room suite arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, marble teapoys, single and double iron cots, umbrella stands, hat stands, side boards, almyrahs, Lady's tables, book stands, panel door and glass door book cases, clocks, screens, tapestry and leather line sofas, Japanese vases, phonographs, records, hanging lamps, sewing machine, etc., etc.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CASTOR SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at British India Shed, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the following:—

Ex. s. s. Barala from Verawal.

75 bags wheat and 26 bags castorseed, damaged by sea water.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be removed at once.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, No. 20, next to Officers' Mess, near Marine Lines Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, ornaments, corner whatnots, teapoys, one cottage piano, glass-door book cases, writing tables, blackwood open carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, and presses, fancy teapoys, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Commander-Major A. L. F. Smith, 2nd Queen's Own Victoria Rajput Light Infantry, and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One handsome strong English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes with a strong bay waler horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette nearly new.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nana Shanker Seth's Wadi, Thakordwar:—

11 victorias and 22 horses and sets of harnesses, etc.

2 vis-a-vis and 2 arab horses.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, water colours, engravings, and oil painting, drawing room sofas and chairs, also handsome pieces of English furniture cabinets, corner whatnots, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, sweet tone cottage piano, Jost fan, iron safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, cane chairs, rocking chairs, teapoys, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of A. T. Stuart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge, and Devji Canji. Rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, English solid mahogani sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich Persian carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, suit of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one organ, Jost fan, one iron safe on stand, writing table, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots and tubs, gas and coal large iron stove, large English ice box with refrigarator screens, engravings, etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 12th May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES **10.**

Bandmann-Rickards' Circuit.

The 'Public' want Variety!!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

BERT SWAN

AND

MARIE VESTA

"BILL SMITH" and "LIZA."

Finest Coster Exponents on the Stage.

GEO. CAVE

Comedian.

BERNARD VAUGHAN

Miss MARIE ROBI

A Charming Comedienne.

PERRY Bros.

Miss OLIVE WEST

Miss NESTA VERNEY

MINIATURE VESTA TILLEY.

Last Nights of **MANUEL DE FRA**

The Nerveless Wonder in New Thrills.

NEW PICTURES TO-NIGHT.

The latest "Star Film" Releases

FRIDAY NEXT **FERRY CORWEY**

Screamingly Funny Musical Clown.

NOTE—Owing to numerous requests, a number of Orchestra Stalls can be had at Rs. 2 per seat.

BOOK NOW—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager. MR. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Two Shows nightly **10 p.m.**

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY

Opening Wednesday, May 13th.

THE LYRICAL FOUR.

COMING!

Miss JESSIE WILTON

FROM THE EMPIRE LONDON.

England's most dashing comedienne, described by the world's press as a "Great Artiste."

DREADED JOY

THE MOST THRILLING SCENE

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Grand Change of Programme

To-night! To-night!

MOST THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND THUNDERING.

Our Comics always of the Best Selection.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

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A Story of the Metropolitan Secret Service Featuring.

The Thrilling Adventures of Detective Kirby

THE SEXTON BLAKE OF AMERICA.

A Splendid Picture—Play—6,000 Feet long.

Exclusively booked by the

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Vivid pictures of life in a great city, the under-world of crime, and the clever methods employed by the New York police in tracing a daring gang of criminals.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FEATURE!

3 Shows nightly—*7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.*

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The rainfall has decreased generally, the only regions from which appreciable rainfall is reported are Burma, Assam and United Provinces. The largest amounts are:—Akyab, three inches; Bassein and Kyaukpyu, three quarters; Lashio, one and half; Dibrugarh, two; Sibsagar, Tezpur and Silchar, three quarters; Cherrapunji, five; Simla and Sonamarg, a half.

Temperature continues low nearly everywhere, the maximum temperatures in the Punjab and United Provinces, being on an average of fifteen degrees below normal yesterday. Conditions remain unchanged over the centre of the Bay where the weather is still unsettled.

Forecast:—No change of importance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly cloudly. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues below normal, the deficiency during the day ranging from 12 deg. to 22 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri and Cawnpur have had 0.16" each and Allahabad 0.22". Skies are clear at Agra and Mainpuri and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and Kotah and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.30" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has falen in the United Provinces and local rain in the east Punjab, the south-east Central Provinces and Malabar. The heaviest fall reported to-day is 0.30". There has thus been a considerable decrease both in the area and amount of rainfall to-day. The heat depression has disappeared but seas continue slight or moderate between Veraval and Karachi.

A few thunder or dust-storms are possible in the east Central and the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 10th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	91.2	76.5	50	..	11.55	0.61
Jask	92.3	76.0	95	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.5	71.6	80	..	1.88	0.12
Rawalpind	82.6	54.7	58	..	16.12	5.57
Lahore	85.7	68.4	76	..	5.58	1.65
Sirsa	89.7	67.0	81	0.02	3.01	0.95
Ambala	82.9	64.1	73	0.11	4.95	—1.11
Delhi	86.2	69.6	72	..	2.62	—0.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	73.0	69	..	1.49	—0.47
Mainpuri	92.8	70.2	78	0.16	3.37	0.83
Jhansi	102.1	74.5	62	..	1.82	—0.16
Cawnpore	90.4	70.3	90	0.16	2.67	0.43
Allahabad	91.7	..	77	0.22	3.54	1.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	106.3	87.2	44	..	2.45	1.10
Karachi	87.0	79.7	79	..	2.11	0.50
Ajmer	96.8	76.5	44	..	2.73	1.13
Jaipore	102.2	73.1	63	..	1.08	0.62
Kotah	103.6	86.2	29	..	1.62	0.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	71.5	85	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	88.5	81.5	81	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	86.1	80.8	80	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	105.6	76.4	71	..	0.17	—0.38
Bhavnagar	105.8	78.6	61	..	0.04	—0.38
Surat	92.4	80.2	74	..	0.04	—0.37
Ahmedabad	103.8	78.7	72	..	0.95	0.50
Deesa	108.6	77.4	63	..	0.19	—0.35
Neemuch	95.7	77.5	37	..	0.68	—0.24
Indore	97.7	75.7	52	..	1.65	0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.8	73.3	46	..	8.02	5.04
Saugor	97.8	71.9	50	..	2.89	0.15
Hoshangabad	104.2	80.8	50	..	2.52	0.54
Khandwa	102.6	78.3	64	..	1.26	—0.09
Akola	102.6	77.8	54	..	2.10	—0.11
Amraoti	104.0	78.9	56	..	2.99	0.60
Nagpur	104.0	88.3	43	..	5.53	2.38
Chanda	103.5	75.8	48	..	6.59	2.95
Raipur	96.7	71.8	96	0.30	5.51	2.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	82.0	73	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91.1	81.3	67	..	0.06	—0.78
Mormugao	90.9	82.5	72	..	0.38	—1.79
Karwar	90.7	82.4	74	..	0.20	—2.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.9	74.1	55	..	1.40	0.35
Ahmednagar	99.8	70.8	55	..	0.69	—1.10
Poona	95.4	73.1	61	..	0.21	—1.64
Sholapur	102.3	74.3	58	..	0.28	—2.09
Bijapur	99.6	71.5	62	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	89.6	67.6	72	..	2.89	—1.54
Aurangabad	98.5	71.8	65	..	2.08	0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.0	79.9	43	..	0.91	—2.01
Hyderabad	98.5	77.0	53	..	2.02	—1.40
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.7	78.4	77	0.11	2.60	—1.94
Calicut	89.8	79.1	75	..	6.86	—0.95
Cochin	89.6	81.0	72	..	9.71	—8.94
Colombo	88.4	82.6	76	..	42.13	0.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	78.7	71	..	2.60	—5.12
Bellary	100.7	77.3	62	..	1.40	—2.46
Cuddapah	99.0	78.6	59	..	5.48	—0.08
Madras	99.8	83.7	69	..	30.77	9.50
Bangalore	90.1	69.8	68	..	5.84	—0.98
Coimbatore	96.8	74.3	68	..	4.89	—3.43
Trichinopoly	100.8	81.3	60	..	12.36	0.29
Negapatam	97.5	77.9	63	..	54.79	24.10

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th May 1914 was 29 977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.775
Temperature of Air	..degrees	87.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	70.3
Dew Point	..	76.6
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4.8
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	92 4
Minimum do do	..	82 6
General direction of Wind	from midnight to midnight	SW.WSW.W WSW.
Movement of Wind	do	miles 152

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth in Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
M	11	0 38 a	30 2	11	m 5 42	13 5
					6 29 a	18 1
Tu	12	m 0 24	27 [illegible]	12	m 6 25	3 9
		1 24 a	29 10		7 19 a	18 6
W	13	m 1 9	28 10	13	m 7 8	14 7
		2 10	29 2		8 13 a	19 1
Th	14	m 1 55	25 11		m 7 52	15 10
		3 57	28 2		9 13 a	9 7
F	15	m 2 46	26 0	15	m 8 40	17 3
		3 4 7 a	27 2		10 28 a	19 11
S	16	m 3 45	24 1	16	m 9 37	18 8
		4 42 a	26 3		11 41 a	19 10
Su	7	m 4 58	23 6	17	m 10 46	19 9
		5 43 a	25 6			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India's Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 11 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 8m.	Sunset 7h. 3m	
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.	
,, 13 (Wednesd	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 14 (Thursdayay)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 15 (Friday))	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6 m.	
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6 m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th 4h 51·0m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59·0m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0·8m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 17th 3h a. m. 2·41

PEER'S TRIBUTE TO "MY DARLING WIFE."

QUARTER-MILLION WILL OF FIRST LORD WIMBORNE.

An affectionate tribute to his wife is made in the will of the Right Hon Sir Ivor Bertie (Guest), first Baron Wimborne, which has just been proved. Lord Wimborne, who was largely interested in the Dowlais Ironworks, died last February. His property has been provisionally valued for probate at £250,000, "so far as at present can be ascertained." The will, dated October, 1905, reads:

I, the Right Hon Ivor Bertie, Baron Wimborne, hereby revoke all wills up to date, and I give to my darling wife, Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wimborne, everything of which I die possessed for her own use and benefit absolutely, and I appoint her sole executrix of this my will.

I thank God that He has given me a wife so sweet, so loving, and so capable. The will is made on a sheet of notepaper.

The Dowager Lady Wimborne says the "Daily News" is, of course, a famous political figure, and a woman of great force of character. A sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, she is therefore an aunt of the present First Lord of the Admiralty. Two of her sons are Liberal M.P.s—Capt. F. E. Guest and Major H Guest.

With a power of organisation beyond that possessed by many, her Ladyship was ever ready to back up her husband's efforts for the good of others. The same catholicity of spirit environed both lives, and to this members of the Free Churches can amply testify, because of the readiness with which land has been granted for sites of chapels or schools.

In the home of the people in the model village of Canford, Lady Wimborne has always been a woman with a mother heart.

CRUELTY IN TRAPPING.

A rabbit which is trapped has a greater marketable value than one that is shot. Hence the majority of these animals are secured by the former method, which entails much suffering.

About ten years ago the Society for the Suppression of Cruel Steel Traps offered a £50 prize for a trap which would either humanely catch or kill, could be set in the mouth of a burrow, and could be produced as cheaply as existing traps. The prize offer has now been increased to £100.

The home of the trap-making industry is at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton, where contrivances for capturing all sorts and sizes of wild animals have been made for 200 years.

Interviewed respecting the £100 prize, a leading member of the trade declared that it was impossible to invent a trap which would fulfil the conditions laid down. For half a century the inhabitants of Wednesfield had used their inventive powers with the object of producing a humane rabbit catcher, and a few years ago 300 specimens of traps were submitted to experts, but none gave complete satisfaction.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 11th.

10th. S.S. Penag Maru — Murizumi — Kobe Apr. 5
S.S. Greenbank — Petliam — Cardiff Mar. 29
S.S. Marienbad — Bednary — Trieste Apr. 20
S.S. Chindwara — Hoxley — Moulmein Apr. 18
S.S. Barpeta — Alton — Greenock Apr. 15
S.S. Roseric — White — San Fransisco Mar 7
S.S. Blake — Hill — Calcutta Apr. 29
S.S. Ula — Oliver — Calcutta Apr. 7
S.S. Dumra — Anderson — Busreh May 3

DEPARTURES.

11th.

S.S. Linga — Cutbush — Karachi
S.S. E. F. Ferdinand — Leva — Kobe via Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Highland Monarch — Scott — London etc.
S.S. Queen Amelie — Mackey — Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer. Elysia — for Liverpool to.
,, Dumra — for Persian ulf
,, Penang Maru — for Kobe
,, Bahadur — for Calcutta etc.
,, Greenbank — for Port Said (for order) etc
,, Bolfels — for Hamburg etc.
,, Marienbad — for Trieste etc.

S.S. Penag Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penag Maru, 3,273 tons, Captain S. Murizumi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on April 5, with a general cargo.

S. S. Greenbank:—The steamer Greenbank, 2,474 tons, Captain Petliam, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, which port she had left on March 29, with ballast.

S. S. Marienbad:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Marienbad, 4,742 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, which port she had left on April 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain C. H. Hoxley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, which port she had left on April 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain F. Alton arrived in harbour on Sunday from Greenock, which port she had left on April 15, with ballast.

S. S. Roseric:—The steamer Roseric, 3,005 tons, Captain R. White, arrived in harbour on Sunday from San. Fransisco, which port she had left on March 7, with a cargo of sleepers.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Capt. H.J. Hill arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 29, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ula, 3,436 tons, Captain E. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 7, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 3, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Catpain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. E. F. Ferdinand:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. Leva, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Highland Monarch:—The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons, Captain D. Scott, will sail to-day for London etc. with a general cargo.

S.S. Queen Amelie:—The steamer Queen Amelie, 2,782 tons, Captain R. Mackey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Assaye:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

P. DOCK.

Monday May 9th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
C&R	City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
D. & E.	Chakrata	Macfavdan	M. M. & Co
F	Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
G.	Manin	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
H	Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
M	Tsuyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
N	Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
P	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Orangmoor	Moffet	D. N. & Son
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
5	Clan Macdoyall	Price	J. F. & Co
6	Keelung	Machemzil	K. N. & Co
7	Wartum	Koul	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Havraise	Saluce	J. M. & Co
9	Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
12&13	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
14	Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15	Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
4	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

M. W. D. D.

Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Komfod	T. Jeewandas Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
Glendhu	Reid	T. M. & Co
Greenbank	Petliam	W. & A. G. & Co
Ixonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N Co
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
Queen Amelie	Mckav	W. & A. G. & Co
Quilon	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co.
Roseric	White	G. Arburthnote
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Silverdale	Mc. Leod	T. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Sheestri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M, M. & Co

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

CAN A BOMBAY

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & Co., The Scale Watch Exchange, Avenue House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize open to all Competitors.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 11th May 1914.

1 box Sova. 30,000 Durban National

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 42 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing either way.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready		1	3 31-32
D. D. mail	... ...	1	4
T. T. forward, to 15 June		1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready	...	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1	4 3-16
,, ,, forward, June July		1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready	...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	...		170
Marks ,, ,,	...		138¼
60 days Hongkong	...		143¾
,, ,, Shanghai	...		194¾
,, ,, Japan	... ...		149¾ to 150

BULLION.

On Saturday ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 1/16, but for delivery in two months the rate was 1/16 higher at 27 1/8. The local market is quiet with only a moderate business passing and rates close as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold 24	1	3	
Australian bar gold 24	0	3	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 78	6	0	
1st Settlement.....78	6	0	
2nd Settlement.....78	10	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....54		62,609
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....43		49,457

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were only reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9-6 for the 29th May, delivery. The business was limited but the tone of the Market appeared healthy. The rate for cash stood at Rs. 96- 2(small and clean pieces.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a weak tendency to-day and a slight fall was reported in several shares.

David closed at Rs. 487½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 452½.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,037½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,035.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,830 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,435.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 137½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 210 and crescent at Rs. 111¼.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 297½.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 62.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares after tuching Rs. 222 closed at Rs. 225.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 783/4 and Deferred at Rs. 143.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 900 for cash.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool,) "Narrow, Saturday market. Opened steady on Continental short covering principally May June. Eased a little the close on some long liquidation." (New York):—"Very small market. Local traders selling on more favourable weather predicted.

Gruning:—"Week end statistics are better than expected. Disappointed bears covering."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"On close examination we find that stock in Liverpool this date contains about 200,000 bales untenderable. This is a strong bull factor for summer months."

A private cables has also been received to-day from *Mr. Hubersham King*. He states that the sudden fall in temperature in the entire belt caused fear of damage if it continued, but temperatures are now moderating to the west of the cold wave. While too cold to be called favourable, the cold snap has resulted in clear weather, and its effects are therefore really beneficial. The conditions have in the past given heavy rain west of the Mississippi have changed and clearing weather is now indicated. Conditions during the past week have been beneficial over 90 per cent. of the crop.

The American market again closed a few points lower. There is nothing of importance to report.

The local market opened quiet with little change in, rates. There has been rather more enquiry for forward delivery and ready cotton has been in better demand, with the result that the tone of the market became steadier all round and prices have improved Re. 1 to Rs. 2 since the morning. The market closes steady at the advance. In new crops there has been some enquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola January.

The following extrats are from "The Manchester Guardian," and are dated New York, 9th April 1914.

Interest in the local cotton market is still concentrated in the old crop options. The insatiable demand from the leading spot interests has sent every option on the list to new high ground. The buying has been heavy and the advance has been a steady movement upward. There has been no period of wild speculation, as in most of the other bull movements here. As a matter of fact there has been an almost entire absence of speculation. Usually bull movements are accompanied by outside buying, but the greater part of the recent contracts have been taken out of the market by the big spot people covering straddles between here and Liverpool. Sentiment is still decidedly bullish, especially as regards the old crop options, and the same feeling is spreading to the new crop months. Spot markets in the South have advanced with futures, and, while it appears that spots and futures are now being adjusted, the actual cannot be brought from the South for delivery on contract without a loss of almost a cent per pound.

FURTHER ADVANCE EXPECTED.

As a result it is believed that the old crop options will have to advance much further before the upward movement culminates. It is true that the local stock is gradually increasing, but the failure of cotton to come here in much larger volume lends very litle encouragement to shorts. Whenever the market shows any signs of easing many become reactionary in their views, but sellers show timidity as soon as the demand for old crops is renewed. Despite the heavy covering and buying in the last fortnight, it is believed that Liverpool and the big spot interests are still short of the old crop options, especially July and August, on the belief that cotton will be easier to obtain by that time.

Even though business in the old crop months has been on an enormous scale the new crop options have been by no means neglected. On expectations that there would be a considerable increase in the acreage and that record-breaking sales of fertilisers would be made. Wall Street and other speculative interests early in the season sold the new crop options freely, and a considerable short interest in those options is believed to exist. There is also said to be an extensive trade short interest in the new crop options. While this is rather unusual, as the trade seldom hedges in options when they are selling at a discount, it has been brought about by the fact that the situation in the other options was more open to manipulation than ordinarily, and consequently the trade was encouraged to hedge in the new crop months. Both Continental and British spinners have been fairly active purchasers of these options.

TECHNICAL POSITION WEAKENED.

Predictions of a reaction, however, are more current than of late, as it is believed by many that the technical position of the market is weak. It is true that the technical position has been weakened, as the market has lost one of its chief sources of strength by the heavy reduction of the short interest. The idea seems to prevail, too, that the remaining shorts have a considerable time in which to cover, with a possibility of easier spot markets developing in the meantime. Some people also feel that should the new crop get a very favourable start old crop will not be so strongly held, and even should the start be late or unfavourable most of the backwardness will be reflected in the new crop months rather than the old crop options. Then, too, the fact that thirteen cents for March brought a considerable amount of cotton here towards the end of that month has led many to suppose that the same level will attract a considerable amount of cotton here for May. Apart from the firm situation in spot markets there is little at present in favour of higher prices. It is true that consumption is keeping up on a record scale, but this was looked for by the trade and discounted earlier in the season. Now there appears to be a general slackening of mercantile and manufacturing activities. There seems to be no prospects of a distinct improvement, and many are predicting a falling off in the consumption during the remainder of the season.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Unsettled weather has prevailed throughout the South. In the Eastern and Central sections of the belt the conditions for the most part have been favourable, and rapid progress has been made in preparation. In the South-west, however, coldness and rain prevailed most of the week. The indications now are that there will be favourable conditions throughout the entire belt. Preparations in some sections of the South-west have been delayed considerably of late, but there are few who believe that the backwardness cannot easily be made up. Prospects in the Atlantic States are said to be excellent, and the soil is reported te be in a fine condition of cultivation, especially in Georgia, where it is said considerable planting has been done. In the Central States preparations are progressing rapidly, with the land splendidly prepared. Alabama reports indicate that planting is general, and some advices from there state that cotton in some sections is already up, which is exceptionally early for that State. Texas, however, is backward, and in some sections no planting has been done. In the western part of the State there is plenty of moisture in the ground, and it is generally believed that the delay in planting will be made up. All advices indicate that there will be a considerable increase in the acreage over last year.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals .	.. ..	..	209	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals ..	..	..	193	.. ..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	..	188	.. ..	,,
M.G. Khandeish ..	..	..	196	186 ..	,,
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..		..	241	.. ..	,,
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		..	235	.. ..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl. ..	..	..	227	.. ..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum ..	..	..	220	.. ..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Stable" ..	..	..	205	.. ..	,,
Do. ..	..	..	242	.. ..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti ..	..	..	210	.. ..	May
M.G. Broach ..	..	..	268	.. ..	,,
Do. ..	..	..	..	.. 279	March 1915
M.G. Muttia ..	..	..	192	180 ..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..		..	..	.. 246	,,
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	.. 243	,,
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	.. 237	,,
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	..	.. 260	,,
M.G. Miragi ..	..	..	..	.. 271	,,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
M.J. 6.94	—	1
J.J. 6.80	,,	1
J.A. 6.77	,,	1
A.S. 6.62	,,	1
S.O. 6.41	,,	1
O N. 6.31	,,	1
N.D. 6.25	,,	1
D J. 6.23	,,	1
J.F. 6.23	,,	1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	,,
White Dehi, May	6	0	0	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	0	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	12	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	12	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
85 % Bold White.....55	0	0	
Black Kutai 46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat 58	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold 47	8	0		
Small 46	0	0		

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready .....:	6	8	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
May 11	0	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready 34	12	0	
Guzerat ready 34	4	0	
April May 7	1	0	R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar 23	12	0	
Guzerat 23	4	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m on Saturday.

Cotton	13,555 Bales.
Wheat	15,778 Cwts.
Linseed	15,926 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	5,159 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	804 ,,
Poppyseed.....	1,510 ,,
Groundnuts.....	3,307 ,,
Castorseed	7,284 ,,
Rice	8,915 ,,
Myrabollams	7,633 ,,
Cottonseed	11,023 ,,

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

April 1912	Rs. 16,	93,	94,000
April 1913	Rs. 25,	92,	29,000
April 1914	Rs. 21,	47,	45,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	do.	Nil	4½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	--	Nil	17½
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As 7	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } .. New Issue Rs. 15 } ..	.. June	10% 10%	30 nom 15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. } Standard Bank Rs. 50 P }	.. ..	Nil	3 25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank .. .. £ 12½ A .. £12½ B ..	..	8% 8%	£22-1-2 £21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800	
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500	
Brent's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120	
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190	
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13	
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290	
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90	
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	645	
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725	
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	55	
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	132½ 6¾	
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	706	
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	190	
Mahmudpura Co, ..	..	7½	100	
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25	
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	18	
Mianmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220	
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700	
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	845	
New Berar ..	Jan.	40	525	
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	635	
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250	
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230	
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	635	
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	133	

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	840XD	
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70 Nom.	
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60	
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125	
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	617½XD	
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD	
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	22¾	
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1830	
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	580	
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400	
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1415	
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460	
Connaught	do.	Nil	100	
Cooria	Apl.	50	560	
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	110XD	
Currimbhoy . ..	do.	10	210	
David	May-Nov.	20	480½	
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170	
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425	
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110	
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	452½	
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,375	
Finlay Mills . ..	Do.	10	297½	
Gold Mohur . ..	Do.	25	525	
Hindustan	November	60	500	
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300	
Hyderabad	do.	60	125	
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD	
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340	
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950	
Indore Malwa. ..	May-Dec.	6	150	
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160	
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD	
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400	
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125	
Khandesh Rs. 610.. ..	June-Dec.	25	700	
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD	
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	737½	
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,075XD	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,087½	
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,000	
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775	
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80	
Morarjee Goculdas . ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370	
Nawab of Cambay.. ..	..	30	350	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	212½	
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD	
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½XD	
Presidency	April	25	220	
Sassoon Cotton	April	½Yr. 50	685	
Sassoon Silk	do.	½Yr. 35	420	
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050	
Simplex	New	New	225	
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40	
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1037½	
Sun	..	Nil	115	
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom	
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	257½XD	
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,435XD	
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	7½Premium	
,, ,, 5½ P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	Par.	
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1 215	
Vishnu Cotton .. O.	..	Nil	360	
7 % P		Nil	630	
Western India	Nov.	60	425	
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24	

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133	
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6%	677½	
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	151	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	131	
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100..	do.	4%	128	
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	106	
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	30	
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25	
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	3%	161	
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	587½	
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	127	

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	6	115XD	
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R.	6½	
Bamankua ..	..	..	3	
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	35	
Badham Pile ..	July.	..	93	
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil. 7	25	
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	900	
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd	P Feb.-Aug. O. July	6% 5%	178 225	
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	Nil	19	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	832½	
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500	
Bombay S.N. Co., O. } .. Bombay S.N. Co., P. } ..	Mar.-Sep. Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5 6%	197½ 255	
Central I. M. Co., Ltd. ..	April.	1	3XD	
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	20	450	
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	Nil	100	
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..	April	42%	530	
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	New	137-8	
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Nov.	Nil	12	
Cotton Oil Company { O. { Old 100 New Issue 75 P. 100	June .. Oct.-July	7% .. 7%	105 75 155	
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	182	
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	52	
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 ..	..	..	83	
,, Defd 40 ..	..	..	76	
,, 7% Pref. 100 ..	..	..	96	
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	160	
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100	
Marcks & Co., ..	..	8	93XD	
Marsland Pr. Co., O. ..	..	Nil	70 Nom.	
Marsland Price Co., 7% P..	Apr.-Nov.	7%	94	
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May	Rs 3½	35	
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	525	
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	30	
Port Canning Co., ..	do.	45	582½	
Shivrajpur Synd. etc., ..	April	17½%	19	
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	79	
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nill	70 nom	
Tata Iron and Steel { O. D. P.	Jan. & July	.. 6%	78½ 143 156	
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800 P 7% Rs 800	Jan. do.	4% 4%	1050 910	
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% } Debentures Con. 7% Pref. }	do.	5½%	1,046	
Thacker & Co., ..	May	34%	210	
Telephone Co. ..	April	Rs. 3	78XD	
Treacher & Co., ..	July	15	480	

BILLS ON INDIA.

Remittances for forty lacs were offered on April 22, and the applications amounted to 367,80,000 rs. at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 3-32d., 131,30,000 rs. for bills and 236,00,000 rs. for telegraphic transfers. Amounts allotted:—In bills: 11,75,000 rs. on Calcutta at 1s. 4.031d.; 1,72,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s. 4.031d.; 2,20,000 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4.031d. In telegraphic tranfers: 8,37,000 rs. on Calcutta at 1s. 4.066d.; 3,78,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s. 4.062d.; 12,18,000 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4.062d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. will receive about eleven per cent., and for telegraphic tranfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. about 11 per cent., above in full. Later in the day the Council sold bills for 30,000rs. on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. From April 1 to April 22 remittances for 187,68,150rs. were sold for 1,255,258l.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY.

ACHAIA WINE COMPANY, Ltd. PATRAS. (Greece).

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.

Per Bottle	Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality..	2	8
Malvasia, White ..	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
,, White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry ..	1	14
Port Wine, Red ..	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured..	2	8

TABLE WINES.

Morea, Vin de table, Red ..	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.

Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	6	4
Marsala de l'Achaia ..	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia..	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princess)..	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal) ..	6	0

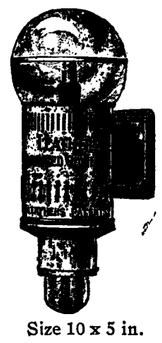
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.
CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.



Size 10 x 5 in.

One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Hangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use.

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.

STOCKISTS: { ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 31st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. M. POONEHANAWALA.
Manager.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Standing Committee.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Ricka.d Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	9-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-42

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.

May 12.

334. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Wednesday 13th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 14th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 15th, "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 16th, "C" Coy. Class Firing.
Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 this evening.

March.....Cinematografo Nacional.....Gimenez.
Three Dances from.....Nell Gwyn.....German.
No. 1 Country Dance, No. 2 Pastoral Dance. No. 3 Merrymaker's Dance.
Grand Selection.....Cavalleria Rusticana—Mascagni.
Valse...Little Grey Home in the West...H. Lohr.
Romance.....Simple Aveu.....Thome.
Selection...Gaiety Echoes.Caryll and Monckton.
Descriptive.....Trot de Cavalerie....Rubinstein.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT,

Jiwa Maman, a grocer residing in the Fort, reports that his place was broken into on Saturday night, and cash and ornaments of the total value of Rs. 1,515 stolen.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

At the Salle Francaise at 6-20 to-morrow evening Prof. Louis Peltier will lecture on "The Age of the Cinema," with illustrations.

COOK DECAMPS WITH RS. 440.

Sergeant-Major Grunsdale, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, residing at Parel, has made a report to the Police that his cook has absconded with currency notes and gold rings collectively valued at Rs. 440.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Dr. E. C. Getsinger will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Vibrations, their physical and Spiritual Analogies." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

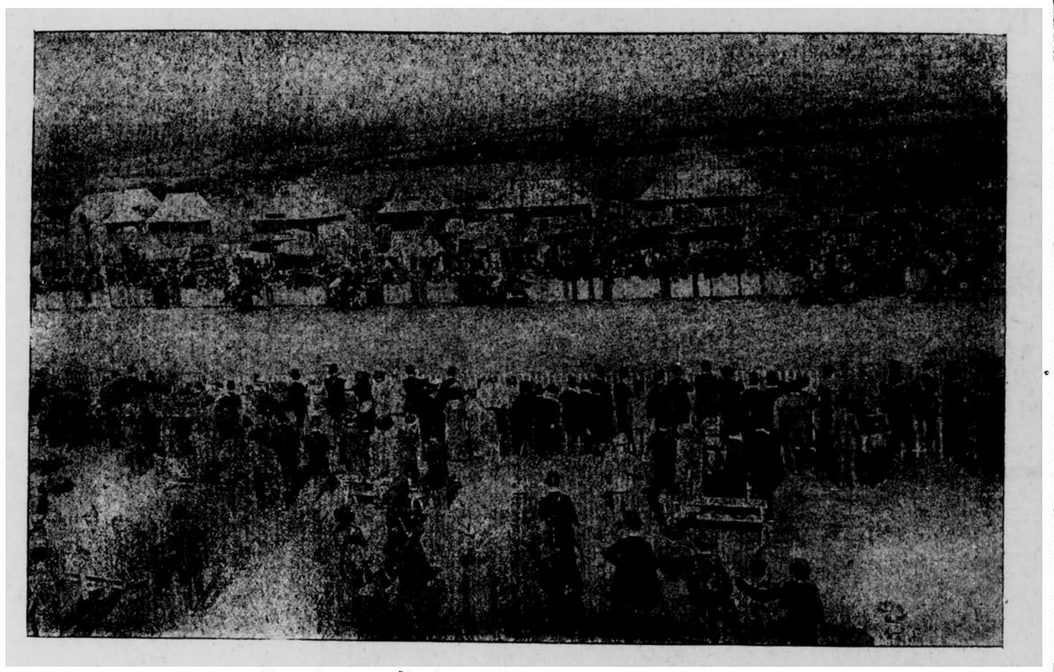
Kesanmal Chelaram, a Multani youth, residing with his parents in Nagdevi Street, was crossing the road on Saturday evening when he was knocked down and run over by a tram car. The driver stopped the car immediately, and the boy, who was seriously injured, was extricated, and sent to the G. T. Hospital, where he subsequently died. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner. Several witnesses were examined who deposed to having seen the car going at the ordinary speed, and to having heard the driver ringing the bell.

The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following multiple injuries caused by his having been accidently run over by a tram car, for which no blame could be attached to the driver.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday there were recorded in Bombay City 26 attacks and 27 deaths from plague and 1 attack and 2 deaths from small-pox. There were no cases from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 113 as compared with 115 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 101 in 1912. The plague attacks of the day were reported from the following places:—Byculla 4 Mahim 3, Bhuleshwar 3, Umarkhadi 3, Dhobi Talao 2 Walkeshwar 2, Mazagon 2, Worli 2, Tardeo 1, Tarwadi 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Chukla 1, and Fort (North) 1 On Saturday last in all 1,653 rats were caught by the municipal rat catchers, 100 of them being found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed 7 of these latter. B Ward 41, C Ward 28, D Ward 5. E Ward 18, F. Ward nil, and G. Ward. 1.

SOCIETY AT PUNCHESTOWN RACES.



General view of the enclosure and finish of a race.

A FALSE FRIEND.

A curious case in which a Hindu merchant was tricked by a Mahomedan companion and robbed of Rs. 2,500, has been reported to the Police.

The complainant is one Fulchand Shivlal a merchant of Udaipur who recently arrived in Bombay, and went to stay in a room at Telwadi with a Mahomedan named Mahomed Khan. Fulchand had two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and ornaments worth Rs. 500 in his waistcoat pocket. He placed his waistcoat under his pillow and went out on business. When he returned his companion had disappeared, and on looking under his pillow he found the notes and ornaments missing. The complainant went in search of Mahomed Khan, and succeeded in finding him in a jeweller's shop. He questioned him about the money and ornaments, and was told that they could easily be found. The complainant was taken by Mahomed Khan to a temple where he was told to wait outside until his companion returned. Mahomed Khan disappeared and failed to return, and then the complainant reported the matter to the police. The latter investigated the case and ascertained that the notes had been exchanged at the Currency Office. Further enquiries showed that Mahomed Khan had purchased ornaments of the value of Rs. 1901 which he despatched to Udaipur. The police are now searching for him.

FATAL HEAT STROKE.

GERMAN TRAVELLER'S DEATH IN A TRAIN.

The heat up-country during the last few days has been intense and numerous cases of heat apoplexy have occurred.

A sad case which ended fatally took place in the train between Agra and Jhansi Thursday. The victim was a German commercial traveller named Grimmel, who had been in India for about nine months, most of which time he has been travelling about.

He was in the dining car of the train taking a drink, it is reported, when he suddenly collapsed. Everything that could be done to revive him was done, but all the efforts were unavailing, and he died shortly afterwards.

The medical examination showed that death was due to heat stroke.

The deceased gentleman had travelled over the greater part of India, and arrived in Bombay a week or two ago. He was to have sailed for home on May 20th, and decided, as he had not seen Delhi and Agra and had a great desire to do so, to go up there. He left Bombay last Wednesday, and died on Thursday afternoon.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

There were two showers of rain during the week-end. The first occurred at about 1-30 on Sunday morning and the rain came down pretty sharply during the ten minutes the shower lasted. The second fall took place early yesterday morning, but was of short duration and slight.

MAHANT MURDER TRAIL.

INTRODUCTION OF POLITICS INTO LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, May 11.

In the Mahant murder trial to-day, Bendeswar Prasad a Mirzapur servant said he had known Bissen Dutt for four or five years as a resident of that district and had paid him to assist in guarding a vacant house with his brother Krishna Dutt.

Thailokinath Sribastab, manager of the Brigobardhan Gaushala, Mirzapur, deposed that Bissen had been a preacher at the Gaushala which kept aloof from politics. Witness wrote to Bissen on hearing he had introduced politics into a lecture but received no reply. Later Bissen agreed to work according to the rules.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 1-9 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG SERVANT'S THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court befor Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Peppin charged Lamsman Sangoo a young servant with theft of two watches.

The complainant, Mr. Arthur Siamvar, missed the articles from his room No. 108 Watson's Annexe on the 7th instant, and immediately reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested the same evening and the watches recovered from a marwari with whom they had been pawned.

The accused was sentenced to twelve stripes as he had been previously sentenced to nine stripes.

A SMUGGLED PISTOL.

TWO BROTHERS HEAVILY FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Abdulla-bin-Saleb and Awad-bin-Saleb, brothers, with being in possession of a Bayard automatic pistol and 165 rounds of ammunition.

It appears that the accused, who are subjects of the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived on Sunday by the s.s. Marienbad, of the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Preventive Officer, Percy O'Brien, in searching the luggage of the accused, came across some empty cardboard cartridge cases, and becoming suspicious searched the accused, and found on the first accused 160 rounds of ammunition tied round his waist, while the automatic pistol was tied round the waist of the second accused. The pistol was loaded with five cartidges.

Both accused pleaded guilty, and his WorsLip, taking into account the fact that the accused were subjects of Hyderabad, where there are no restriction to the possession of arms, and their plea that they did not know the rules obtaining in British India, he sentenced the first accused to one days's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100, in default two months rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused one day's simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs.400, in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

REMOVAL OF RUBBLE BY A CONTRACTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Kaikhushroo Kirjibhoy and Dhushabhai Pestonji with the theft, between the 29th of April and the 8th of May, of Municipal property valued at Rs. 260, and aiding and abetting each other in the offence. Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and Vicaji F. Vicaji, appeared for the first accused, and Messrs. S. Kapadia and B. Mistry for the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused is a contractor for the laying of Municipal pipes, and is at present working near Bori Bunder, where the second is employed as a Municipal Surveyor. In consequence of certain information received on the 5th instant by the complainant, Mr. S. S. Waigunker, road inspector of the Municipality, he (the complainant) went to the place and saw a cart being loaded with rubble, and he handed over to the police the cart and cartman. Some of the property, valued at about Rs. 84 was recovered from the compound of the Vajir Haji, and it was estimated that in all 176 cart-loads had been removed.

Mr. Payne raised a point of law in defence of his client. In the agreement rubble weighing less than four pounds excavated from the drainage trenches was the property of the accused unless otherwise required.

Mr. Kapadia stated that the second accused visited the works from eight to eleven in the morning and three to five in the afternoon, but work progressed at all hours convenient to the contractor. His client was a temporary hand, and allowed excavated material to be removed from the roadside, as otherwise it would have been an obstruction.

Sakaram Sadashire Waigaonkar, complainant, Road Inspector A Ward, said he received certain information three weeks ago from a Mr. Printer, which he communicated to his sub-inspector and *mistri*, and gave the latter certain instructions. For three weeks nothing happened, but on the 8th, when passing along Fort Street at about 9 o'clock in the morning, he noticed a cart being loaded, and he asked his companion, one Ramkrishna Daji, to call a policeman. On the officers arrival he gave the cart and cartman into custody, and then went to the Bazargate Police Station and lodged a complainant against the first accused.

To the Magistrate, he said that he asked the cartman if he knew he was carting away municipal rubble, and in reply the cartman said he knew it was.

The Magistrate: Did he offer you any bribe?

The Witness: He began to *samjav* me to hush up the case.

The Magistrate: What did he offer you?

The Witness: He did not offer me a particular amount, but he attempted to offer me a bribe; that is what I gathered.

Continuing, witness said, he treated the offer with the greatest scorn and contempt.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Framji Dinshaw Belie, Assistant Engineer, Drainage Department, was then examined He said that the usual practice was to employ a surveyor or inspecting supervisor of works. The second accused was employed in this case, temporarily, for two months on Rs. 80 per month. The accused was a practical man, and had been supervising works for four years. A good deal of rubble usually lay on both sides of an excavated area, and if such rubble was not required by the Municipality it became the property of the contractor. When such rubble was required by the Municipality an order was passed immediately by the Drainage Executive Engineer, when the contract passed through him. If such an order was not passed, the contractor at once carried it away, as it would otherwise be an obstruction. Surplus masonry and stones weighing under four pounds could be taken away by a contractor unless otherwise directed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne witness said that no representation was made to the contractor in the case for excavated materials. Excavated materials were stacked in large quantities alongside the excavations, and they caused cracks in the road, and in such cases it was necessary to remove the materials at once. In the present instance cracks were noticed on the road, which were still visible.

The hearing was adjourned.

WITCHES IN SARDINIA.

SIX OLD WOMEN CHARGED WITH REMARKABLE FRAUDS.

The belief in witches which still exists in out of the way parts of Italy is illustrated by a case now going on in Sardinia, in which six old women have been brought before the judge for having obtained larger or smaller sums of money not only from other women, but from working men and from country gentlemen, wired the Rome correspondent of "The Standard" on April 21. The sums they received, varying from a few francs to £40, were in return for various services, from the care of the souls of the departed and interviews with the dead to the cure of inflammation of the lungs and lunacy, the lengthening of life, and protection from the supposed imminent end of the world; more often still the money was extorted in return for indicating the spots where fabulous sums of hidden treasure were to be found.

One old lady, Rosa Aru, called "The Saint," has more than a hundred cases against her, and the credulity of the people with regard to her passes all belief. During the trial Rosa Aru, seeing the crucifix which is usually to be found in the court-house, flung herself before it and began praying at the top of her voice and at great length. She took no notice of the reproofs of the judge and refused to be silent, saying that it was of the utmost importance for her to inform of the facts of the case St. Thomas and St. Augustine, who were her best advocates and helpers. Whenever the judge asks any inconvenient questions she replies, "That I am not allowed to inform you," but the evidence against her appears to be so overwhelming that her condemnation seems certain.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effec

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING MUST BE CLEAN

SOME VERY PLAIN SPEAKING.

There was something of a tragedy in the newly-awakened life of English boxing on Monday April 20, writes Mr. Stephen Black in the "Daily Mail."

For on that night three champions of the ring were more or less convicted of unfair tactics in the London ring.

Digger Stanley at the National Sporting Club lost the Lonsdale Belt for persistent infringement of the rules, and Bandsman Blake and Joe Borrell paved the way by their persistent wrestling for a scene such as is happily rare nowadays. Had Blake been an American we should doubtless have been assured by upholders of the stand-up-straight tradition that his and Borrell's contest was a sample of modern in-fighting. And I fully believe that there would have followed a good deal of reactionary favour for the old methods. Fortunately, from this point of view, the Englishman was if anything the greater offender, while at the National Sporting Club the disqualified man was himself almost a British tradition.

The question can therefore be dealt with on the broad lines of general misdemeanour and the task becomes easier of suggesting a way out of this unclean boxing into which we seem in danger of falling. For it is always unpleasant and often unfair to indict a nation or its methods. Before the contest in which Digger Stanley was disqualified "the Times" drew attention to the persistent unfairness of the English champion, and its strictures were fully justified by the result. Bandman Blake, too, had been much criticised for the methods be employed against Wells at the Palladium. England before the battles of Monday night therefore did not enter the ring immaculate or unsuspected.

And yet what was the result?

A SAD SCENE.

At the National Sporting Club, of course, the audience accepted Stanley's disqualification with as much of that decorum as is obtainable in a club where every spectator is *ipso facto* a guest. But at the Ring was enacted one of the saddest scenes that have disfigured modern pugilism. The spectators, utterly beyond control, shrieked, yelled, and stamped; they flung opprobrious epithets and oranges at the American boxer while some indicated by their gestures a return to the summary methods of the French Revolution or the old Prize Ring.

This sort of thing will not do. It must not be allowed to recur. If it is not immediately stopped it will stop boxing. One need not go too deeply into the feelings of the excited crowd at the Ring. The psychology of crowds and audiences is a strange, mysterious thing; actors know that what will delight a thousand people one night will bore another thousand the next. But promoters must keep a hand on their patrons and put down firmly, tactfully but relentlessly, all disorders. That is one side of the question.

Now to another, perhaps the more important. Boxers must not be allowed to irritate and finally madden audiences. Holding, wrestling, and even butting were all seen in the Blake-Borrell contest. Public opinion must punish the men responsible for it. For public opinion is in the end the only force that can cleanse unclean boxing, and public opinion only can punish effectively. Boxers who hold, wrestle, hurt, butt, and strangle must fail to secure purses because promoters, who are business men, must be told emphatically by public opinion that when such fighters are in the ring the public will stay away.

REFEREEING BY VOTE.

I was much amused by a French referee who recently left his audience to give its own verdict in a contest which took place at the Mitchell-Carpentier soiree; but I would like to suggest for England the French idea of asking the public to select by vote its own contest. This has just been done in Paris with great success. If promoters adopted this course it would give public opinion the power of inflicting direct punishment on unclean boxers. The fairest and pluckiest boxer would find himself in greater demand than the unfair champion. The great danger that I foresee to modern boxing is the rushing in of all sorts and conditions of promoters, managerial mushrooms who spring up in a night and offer ridiculous contests for ridiculous purses. These men if they could would match Jack Johnson with Jimmy Wilde, and managerially so unsafe are they, from the boxer's point of view, that the purse has to be put up in advance, and the boxers left without the moral fear which the loss of money inspires.

Boxing must not be left to the tender mercies of speculative promoters. There was a time when every man of this class considered it his duty to become, the proprietor of a bioscope; and he would tomorrow just as willingly undertake the selection of a picture gallery if a boom in art were to begin. Only public opinion can restore such mushrooms to the places from which they spring; and public opinion must operate quickly unless the "noble art," to which recently the King gave his support, is to sink back into its one-time disrepute. I wish, too, that English audiences could, before a contest such as that in London recently, be given a terse, strong, and intelligent explanation of the rules. Verbose detail regarding the life of the referee was heard at a big contest recently, and there is often a great deal of tiresome talk about perfectly unimportant towel-swingers and bottle-holders. A clear speaker, who need not necessarily be disqualified by a liking for grammar, would be a boon at many of the boxing rings of England if he would only explain and possibly illustrate to the audience some of the things that really matter. For this we could willingly dispense with the genealogy of the referee or the sporting records of the seconds.

PUBLIC BIAS.

Much of last Monday's brawl was due to the public bias in favour of Blake, and the general belief that Borrell was the onl offender. But in the opinion of Mr. J. H Hulls, the referee, there was little to choo between the men in the matter of doldin Blake, indeed, was the worse of the tw There is a wide difference between scient fic in-fighting and wrestling, and in country where audiences are still unfam liar with American fighting—particularl of the San Francisco type—the real exte to which boxers are exercising the right t be close should be clearly laid down. En lish boxers must learn modern in-fightin because they cannot win world's cham pionships without it. And English au diences must exercise a reasonable amou of tolerance towards American, Frenc and Australian boxers because we want t see and meet the best men of those cou tries, and without some tolerance foreig boxers cannot exist here. Referees afte all only express the opinion of the publi and if the public says "no in-fighting," then referess will not be permitted to allo in-fighting, and gradually English boxer will grow less and less able to reconquer th world of pugilism.

But the manly traditions of English fai play are as important as the sheer fightin prestige of its pugilists, and above all box ing must be clean. It must be clean in th ring as well as out of it. There must b neither the evasion outside of worthy op ponents by all manner of unworthy subter fuges, nor the evasion inside of rules i order to obtain direct physical advantage Let a champion show that he is fearless an straightforward in his match-making an clean and manly in his match fighting. I he fails to fulfil these obvious requirement public opinion must penalise him, for h is proved an unworthy champion and a clean boxer.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

The Annual Report for the year 1913-14 by the Managing Body to be rendered at the Annual General Meeting shows that the total number of members on the roll on 31st December 1913, was 116, and the balance sheet has a satisfactory sum to credit.

MEETING.

During the official year 1913-14 eight regular meetings of the members of the Managing Committee were called and held.

RUNS.

Since the last meeting in June 1913, eleven runs were arranged and performed. Messrs. Peshotan M. Dastoor and Eruch C Daruwalla carry off the prizes for attending the largest number of runs during the season 1913-14, in which the Committee has the pleasure to record that Mr. Lowji R. Subedar, the Vice-President, has contributed rupees fifteen.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The totol number that took part in the 1st and 2nd Tournament of this year was 17 and 22, respectively.

The following was the result of the 1st Tournament:—

Mr. Jehangir C. Karaka won the 1st prize.

Mr. Jehangir C. Major won the 2nd prize.

Mr. Shiavax N. Vatcha won the 3rd prize.

2nd Tournment:—

Messrs. Framroz P. Balaporia, Lowji R. Subedar, and Kersasp F. Gustadji, were the three winners of the Special Tournament respectively.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

SINGULAR REUNION OF FOUR SOLDIERS.

A correspondent sends the following remarkable coincidence to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Just before the opening of the battle of Diamond Hill in the Boer War, four soldiers, complete strangers, met around an overturned keg for a hasty meal. After the meal one produced a bad florin, which was neatly cut into quarters, and a compact was made that each man should wear the memento on his watch chain should he survive. The four, who belonged to different regiments, then went into action, and from that moment neither heard anything of the others until a few nights ago, when a farewell dinner was being given to a popular man in Birmingham, who was going abroad. The four then with amazement recognised each other by the pieces of metal attached to their watch guards. Two were Birmingham men, but one of the two had to be abroad a considerable time. Another hailed from Leicester, and the fourth from Wolverhampton. All four knew the guest of the evening intimately, and the Leicester man actually sent the invitations to the others. Two of them were wounded in the war.

WESTERN ORIENTALISM IN MUSIC.

A sign that music has "looped the world" may be found, says the "Manchester Guardian," in a book of songs now published by Mr. G. Schirmer, composed by Mr. John Alden Carpenter to selections from the "Gitanjali" (Song Offerings) of the Bengalee poet Rabindranath Tagore. They are apparently written to the recently published English translation of the poems, which may, we suppose, for the present be sung without shame of illiteracy. Later we may probably get the original music of the poet himself, who is said to be as great a musician as a poet, and then the case may be different, and the Bengalese original will be expected. But in their present setting these songs bring a breath of true Orientalism from Western sources into the songs of our English language, and they have the strangeness of romance. Rabindranath Tagore is praised as the first Indian poet to free himself from the Oriental's nirvana of philosophic indifference to life, and as having something of Nietszche's faith in physical beauty. But the songs have nevertheless a calmness of expression and a beauty free from intensity that give them an exotic atmosphere. Mr. Carpenter has adapted his style to the aloofness of the text by means of a technique somewhat akin to the picturesque style of the modern French school. In its lack of stress, conversational lightness of melody, and precision of detail the music is also well fitted to compare with that of the French masters. To an English ear they bring far things so near that they almost make music seem a world-language in a new sense.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 12, 1914.

THE DERELICTION OF THE TRUST.

Having recalled in previous articles the now forgotten history of the way in which the Improvement Trust, at the very threshold of its career, embarked on extravagant and ill-considered schemes, ignoring to a considerable extent the primary object of the Trust Act, and having referred to the emphatic but legitimate protests made on the subject by the Municipal Corporation, we can come to the very crux of the sanitary problem, which should convince the citizens of Bombay as to how seriously the Trust has failed to discharge its fundamental functions. In the discussion of this problem also we shall allow official records to speak for themselves. On 27th August, 1903, or nearly two and a half years after the date of the representation of the Corporation to the Bombay Government, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, was impelled to address a long letter to the then Chairman of the Improvement Trust, on the imperative urgency of taking in hand the improvement of certain insanitary areas without delay. He was moved to take this action on the strength of a long and valuable report dated 18th July, 1903, made by the Health Officer in connection with the frightfully pestilential condition of scores of localities in the town from Lower Colaba to Mahim. Before, however, we deal with the substance of the correspondence of these two able officers of the Municipality it may be useful to recall an incident which would show the depth of the moral delinquency displayed by the Chairman of the Trust in the matter. For fully seven months the letter of Mr Harvey was suppressed from the Trust Board, till one of the representatives of the Corporation, Mr. Wacha, addressed a long memorandum to his colleagues on the matter. This memorandum was in its nature a really important paper raising grave questions touching the constitutional authority of the Chairman of the Trust. There were two questions on which the Board had been left completely in the dark. One of these had reference to a minor matter, which, being irrelevant to the present subject may be passed over in silence. The principal subject of the memorandum was the particular letter of Mr. Harvey calling upon the Trust to take in hand without delay certain pestilential areas which needed immediate action. Unfortunately, when Mr. Wacha first gave his notice of motion to discuss the constitutional irregularity, the Chairman, Mr. Rebsch had gone on long leave. But the gravity of the subject demanded that it should be discussed. That memorandum was published and is, therefore, public property. Mr. Wacha said:—

I am indeed sorry that I should be obliged to have to say anything against the action of our absent Chairman, but there is no help for it. I am of opinion that he committed serious errors on two occasions of an important character. He first erred in withholding from the Board, for at least seven months, from the date of its receipt, the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th August 1903, with its accompaniments, pointing out the overcrowded condition of divers areas in the town and suggesting sanitary improvements whereby the pestilential condition prevalent in these localities might be greatly abated. . . . The Board had absolutely no knowledge of it (the letter) directly or indirectly, till the Chairman brought it on for consideration in the early part of April.

The new Chairman, who promptly brought forward the suppressed letter of seven months, was Mr. Dunn, and he deserved credit for having at once brought it to the Board's notice. Mr. Wacha observed further

It is to me a matter of deep regret, as it must be to my colleagues, that so important a communication bearing on the interests of public health in the city should never have been placed before the Board for consideration till many months after as the facts and figures contained in it required immediate attention, independently of the proposal made by the Commissioner. I appeal to my colleagues whether it was right and proper on the part of the Chairman and within his power to have failed to bring this correspondence for consideration and disposal, say, soon after its report. He might have asked and obtained as much time as he wished to prepare a reply, or make a report on it. Nothing, however, could justify his withholding it from being placed immediately before the Board in view of the startling facts disclosed in it and which the Board was bound to take into immediate consideration.

We have made this long quotation in order that the public interested in the health of the city may be able to draw their own impartial inference from the incident related. Does it not seem that, as the Trust was riding its own extravagant hobby horse of schemes for "arterial roads" and so forth, its Chairman thought it convenient to conceal this important document from the notice of the Board. This fact in itself demonstrates the way in which the Chairman of the Trust rode roughshod over and ignored the primary function imposed on the Trust by the Legislature! It is a clear proof of how from the very outset of its operations the Trust sought, and has successfully sought, to its great discredit, to subordinate the fundamental function imposed by that authority for the sanitary improvement of the city to the secondary, but hardly important and urgent, operation of widening roads and constructing new ones at enormous cost.

But to revert to Mr. Harvey's letter, prompted by the important communication of the City's Health Officer which is full of sanitary suggestions,—suggestions which are still with a few exceptions awaiting attention. Ten years have gone by; but under the hollow and untenable pretext of the exhaustion of the resources of the Trust for the execution of schemes hastily prepared and hastily adopted, the Corporation being resolutely denied the adequate time to consider and exhaustively report on them, to which it had committed itself, only a fraction of improvements have been made, improvements which have in no way materially influenced the health of the city for the better. The slums squalid with dirt and disease still remain. Having thus frittered away its ample resources, the Trust of late has risen from its sleep, provoked thereto by independent public criticism to amend the law and do somthing by way of what is euphemistically called "deferred improvement schemes." In forwarding the entire correspondence to the Corporation, Mr. Harvey observed:

It will be observed that I have expressed the opinion that the Trust should undertake further improvement schemes, and should, if necessary, temporarily confine their operations in respect of notified street schemes to the most insanitary areas included therein. The Trust have not, so far as I am aware, come to any decision on the latter question, but they have expressed their willingness to carry out further improvement schemes, and, after consulting the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, I have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to make official representation in respect of the following areas.

1. Nowraji Hill Kalapani, 2. Madanpura Tank Pakhedy, 3. Middle Colaba, 4. Kamatipura, 5. Second Nagpada, 6. Vithalwady, Tilwady, 7. Gujri Bazar, 8. Umarkhadi, 9. Kolbhat Wady, 10. Vandeker Lane.

Of these ten schemes only Nowroji Hill and Kalapani have been taken in hand, practically all the rest are hanging fire. And it should be remembered that the remaining eight are those of a most insanitary character which were represented for immediate improvement, though the other unhealthy and pestilential areas in the town, which were to follow, may be counted by at least a hundred! Is it a wonder that only a fraction of these areas have been improved, and that, in substance, Bombay is in no way improved, though it is fifteen years since the Legislature, under the pretext of urgency, hurried through the enactment? Yet they have already spent five crores and more, apart from the liberal grant of half a crore made by the Imperial Government, which is being foolishly spent on the "Sydenham Road", in reference to which the Khoja community resident in Memonwada held public meetings, protested against driving what is called "The Eastern Avenue" through it, and made vain representations to the authorities, since the person after whom the road is called set his heart on having it constructed, regardless of the view of those most capable of forming an opinion as to the immediate necessity of such a road! But we have not finished. There is yet a long but gruesome tale to be told of the grave dereliction of its primary duty, for which the Improvement Trust should be indicted by the permanent residents of the town!

Notes of the Day.

The Nationalists and the Government.

The amenities of the political situation at Home just now are not improved by the determination of the Opposition speakers and journals not to believe what anyone on the other side says. The "Morning Post" having said that there was a Nationalist revolt against Mr. Redmond, and that he had received an ultimatum from sixty-five of his followers, threatening to withdraw support from the Government if further concessions were made to Ulster, the Irish leader promptly denied the statement. But the "Morning Post" does not accept this denial and persists in the statement that the ultimatum has been drafted, which of course, does not mean that it has been accepted. Mr. Redmond, however, asserts that no such representations even have been made to him, and, if this is so, it is hardly likely that an ultimatum has been drafted. Such a step would inevitably be preceded by verbal representations. It may be that some of the Irish members are a little uneasy as to what further concessions have been made and have decided to draw up a representation as to the limit to which they think Mr. Redmond ought to go. But this does not necessarily imply an ultimatum.

Lord Wimborne's Polo Team.

The second defeat of Lord Wimborne's polo team will make depressing reading to polo players in India. From the first, grave doubts were entertained in this country as to whether the players selected, though individually brilliant enough, could be developed by practice into a satisfactry team, and these fears appear to have been more than justified. Further, it is clear that in pony-power the English combination is inferior to what it ought to be, if it is to have even an outside chance of lifting the Cup. In the circumstances, the only safe course appears to be to postpone sending a team to America till next year, for it is fairly certain that any attempt to defeat the Americans during the present season would end in disaster.

The Mango Stone "Fire-Bug."

In another portion of this paper will be found a letter, in which the writer submits rather a startling theory, to account for the origin of the recent fires at Colaba. We have published the information just as it was received, and though from a literary point of view, the text may appear to be slightly involved, the writer has expressed himself with sufficient clearness to render the communication worthy of the very best attention. The mango stone theory is not a new one, but the process by which the dry seed can be converted into a dangerous "fire-bug" and easily introduced where a blaze is required, is so circumstantially and confidently described by our correspondent, an experiment either to substantiate or controvert the statement would not come amiss, just when the Edwardes Committee is busy with its investigations.

Mr. Abbott's Scheme.

Mr. Abbott's scheme of an Anglo-Indian colony, details of which appeared in yesterday's issue, marks the beginning of the first serious endeavour to tackle the problem of unemployment among the better educated classes in the domiciled community. The Whitefield colony in Madras, started by the late Mr. White, did not prove altogether a success, as the class from which Mr. White drew his settlers were not, in all respects, quite of the kind whom Mr. Abbott hopes to attract. Mr. Abbott's settlers are expected to have a small capital, which will be supplemented, if required, by the Abbott Mount Hill Estate Co., who, we are told, are prepared to do everything possible to assist the settlers. The scheme seems promising and that it is likely to start well is clear from the announcement that out of the hundred allotments of five acres each seventy have already been taken up. Of course, the scheme is necessarily of a tentative character, and time alone can show whether the five-acre lot of each individual settler will prove sufficiently profitable to yield a comfortable subsistence.

Why Only Retired Men?

It has to be remembered that the land will require a good deal of working and looking after, and farming, fruit-growing and sericulture cannot be made lucrative in a day. Besides, at the most, the scheme can give congenial employment to only a hundred settlers,—a very small fraction indeed of the vast and growing army of unemployed in the Anglo-Indian community. Further, a feature of the scheme that strikes one as being in need of modification is the idea of attracting retired men rather than young men. As a business proposition, the idea is intelligible enough, as presumably retired men will be more likely to bring more capital with them than young men in search of a calling; but, on the other hand, it ought not to be forgotten that young men will be far more likely to make up in work and energy the want of any surplus capital, especially as the Estate Company will find in them a ready means of highly profitable investment. If, therefore, the right kind of young man is selected,—the young man of respectable family, educated in a good school, sound in mind and limb, and fond of outdoor life,—the success of the scheme as a business undertaking seems assured. Apart from this consideration, however, the educative effect of the experiment will be beneficial and far-reaching.

Possibilities of the Future.

The scheme, if it is successful, may be only the forerunner of others which might develop Indian agriculture in certain directions. For instance, every one recognises the possibilities of India's fruit trade, to which a tremendous impetus could be given by scientific cultivation. A large field of agriculture is still open to the scientific worker, and if Mr. Abbott can give his settlers the attitude of mind necessary to enable them to concentrate on definite agricultural problems, he will deserve well of the country and of the particular community which he has taken in hand. The proposed pleasure-trip also would be a move in the right direction, leading to considerable improvement in the social and mental condition of the community, especially as Mr. Abbott includes in his programme the introduction of Anglo-Indians to industrial interests in England, which may prove useful in opening up more avenues of education and employment to the community. There can be no doubt that the party would be well received in England, and it is quite possible Mr. Abbott may be able to enlist the sympathy of influential personages at Home in those particular problems affecting the domiciled community which still await solution. The hospitable reception and sympathy will, again, add to the political value of recent Anglo-Indian demands, and their reflex action on the Indian Government may be confidently expected to strengthen the cause which Mr. Abbott has at heart.

Village Self-Government in Assam.

Sir Archdale Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has taken the first definite measures toward the organisation of village unions. Sir Archdale's scheme is apparently one of the first fruits of the recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council that took place on the motion of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, urging the adoption of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission on the question of local self-government and village organisations. The Assam scheme is to be tried in certain districts of the Surma Valley, and in all cases the area of each union is not to exceed ten or twelve square miles with a population not exceeding 5,000. Where the chaukidari system prevails, the chaukidar's punchayats will be used for the purposes of the scheme. The new village organisations will be charged with important duties. They will be required to promote public interest in education, sanitation and water-supply, to manage the village school and dispensary, and also look after roads, bridges, ferries and pounds. It is a part of the Assam scheme to form circles under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector to supervise the working of the unions with a view to their taking their proper place in the scheme of village self-government which is under contemplation, but it is expected that official control will be gradually released as the experiment matures. The Assam scheme is full of promise and its working will be watched with much interest in all parts of the country.

New Land Acquired for Delhi.

The official announcement just made that certain villages in the Meerut District are being acquired for the purpose of incorporation in the Delhi Province refers to three thousand acres of land in the vicinity of the Jumna Bridge. The main object of the authorities in acquiring this land is the protection of the river front of New Delhi. It was necessary that the Delhi Committee should have this land at their disposal when carrying out the river-training scheme they have in view, and it is also important that no new settlement, or group of factories, should be allowed to grow upon the land in question. The land, it is understood, is to be used as grazing-land by the Delhi milk-sellers, who have, to some extent, been displaced from their old grazing-grounds by the Committee, and it is hoped, by inducing the milk-sellers to migrate across the river, the milk supply of Delhi will be greatly improved under the necessary checks which are contemplated by the Delhi Municipality.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Mahableshwar on June 2nd, and proceed to Ootacamund on a visit to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, stopping one day at Madras on the way. On the return journey they propose to travel via Mysore and Bangalore, and will be the guests of H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore and Sir Hugh Daly, arriving in Poona on the night of June 14.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAMPICO.

CITY IN FLAMES.

OIL-WELLS ON FIRE.

HUERTA'S MEDIATORS AT VERA CRUZ.

ARMS TO BE RETURNED TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

The rebels have begun a general assault on Tampico.

LONDON, May 10.

The Mexican rebels are preparing hastily to bombard Tampico. It is stated that both sides have enjoined the troops to protect foreign property.

TAMPICO IN FLAMES.

JUAREZ, May 11.

The most desperate battle of the whole revolution is proceeding at Tampico. Some of the oil wells are aflame and the town is on fire.

H. M. S. Essex is hurrying to Tampico.

GENERAL HUERTA'S MEDIATORS.

The mediators acting on behalf of General Huerta have arrived at Vera Cruz. They at once went on board the German Liner bound for New York, refusing all American proffers of courtesy.

AGENTS DECIDE TO RETURN ARMS TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The Hamburg-Amerika liner with arms for General Huerta arrived at Puerto Mexico. The agents of the line decided to return the arms to Germany, thereby removing the embarrassment of the United States, which found its hands tied by the armistice which prevented the seizure of the Customs' House at Puerto Mexico. This would apparently have been the only way of preventing the arms from reaching President Huerta.

AN EMERGENCY ORDER.

AMERICAN RETIRED SOLDIERS NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 11.

The War Office have requested retired soldiers to report their availability in case of emergency.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY

HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

According to the latest reports about 200 were killed and between 300 and 400 injured in the Sicilian earthquake.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SINGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BATAVIA, May 11.

The death is announced of Madame Nordica, the famous singer, from pneumonia.

Madame Nordica's Manager cabled to the Excelsior Theatre on January 1st: "Nordica nearly shipwrecked but safe. Little delay. Arriving early in February." The Tasman arrived at Thursday Island safely, after having undergone a perilous voyage. All the passengers were reported to be well with the exception of Madame Nordica, who was stated to be suffering from nervous prostration.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

The death is announced of Frau von Bethmann-Hollweg, wife of the German Imperial Chancellor

The death is announced of Sir William Alexander Smith.

Sir William Alexander Smith, Kt., was the Founder and Secretary of the Boys' Brigade, which he organised so far back as 1883. Boys' Brigades on Sir William's model have since been formed in Canada and the United States. On the occasion of the Semi Jubilee of the Brigade at Glasgow, on 5th September 1908, Sir William Smith was able to command a parade of 10,000 boys before Prince Arthur of Connaught. Sir William was born in 1854 at Thurso, Caithness, and had his education in the local Academy. In 1874 he joined the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, of which he rose to be the Honorary Colonel. He retired from the post in 1908. In 1909 Sir William served on Sir John Dewar's Departmental Committee on Employment of Boys and Girls from the congested districts in the Highlands of Scotland. In the same year he was Knighted. Sir William Smith married twice, the second-wife being a cousin of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman.

ACCIDENT ON BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE.

TRAMWAYS IN COLLISION.

14 PEOPLE SENT TO HOSPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

As result of the collision of two tramcars on Blackfriars Bridge to-day fourteen persons were taken to hospital and others were slightly injured.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 11.

Sir William Meyer, Sir Ali Iman, Mr. Low and Mr. Andrews dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended divine service at Christ Church yesterday morning. His Excellency the Viceroy will give a Harrow dinner at Viceregal Lodge on the 8th July, Old Harrovians desiring to attend are requested to write to the A. D. C.-in-Waiting to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Court mourning for the late Duke of Argyll expires on the night of the 30th May.

"CHOTA BURSAT" AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, May 11.

The burst of the "chota bursat" in Lucknow, has been followed by moist and muggy weather, the storms being of unusual violence. The rain will improve the mangoe crop and benefit irrigation generally.

HEAD CONSTABLE SENTENCED

CONVICTED OF EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, May 11.

Balwant Krishna Adbey, head constable of police, formerly Sub-Inspector and attached to the C.I.D. who was prosecuted by Government under section 384 of the I.P.C. for extorting Rs. 50 from one Dhana Labhan under circumstances already reported has been convicted by Mr. D. C. Anketell, First Class Magistrate and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Calcutta share market to-day showed coal shares going strong and all other sections quiet. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Aldih 153; Bhuskajuri 18¼; Borrea (pref) 45; Equitable (ord) 24¼; Ghusick and Muslia 15¾; Hurriladih 9¼; Jumoni 5¼; Kosoonda and Nyadee 21¼; Kuardi 14 1/3; Raneegunge 22 and Sendra 14½.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord) 64. Tea,—East India 93¼. Railway,—Sara-Sirajgunge 1½ (prem).

CINEMA INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

FILMING OF PLAYS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 11.

While the cinema business has made by comparison almost as rapid strides in the East as it has at Home, the actual filming of plays has been left severely to great European firms. At first it was found in the hot weather that the films would not pass through the various chemical processes without melting, but this difficulty is gradually being overcome and it is not improbable that in the very near future Calcutta and other big centres will witness street scenes similar to those which have provided town-dellers in Europe with so much gratuitous amusement. It is only a few weeks ago that the Botanical Gardens at Sibpur were used as a setting for a humorous Bandmann film and the jungle around Calcutta has often of late been used for the purpose of lending colour to various dramas and Indian plays. "Yesterday morning," writes the "Englishman," "the Elphinstone Bioscope Company took over the lawn at Eden Gardens for this purpose and the stage management of a gathering of the gaudily-clad Indian actors and actresses provided a rare treat for those who knew so little of the ways of cinematographer."

CALCUTTA ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

PROPOSED REMOVAL TO SHAHJEHANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 11.

A Government officer has recently been sent to Shahjehanpur to investigate the possibility of removing the Army Clothing Factory there from Calcutta.

ULSTER CONCESSIONS.

NATIONALISTS' ULTIMATUM.

THREAT TO WITHHOLD SUPPORT.

MR. REDMOND'S DENIAL.

AN AMENDING BILL CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

In spite of the denial of Mr. Redmond that no such document has been presented to him and that no representations have been made to him the "Morning Post" persists in declaring that sixty-five Nationalists have drafted an ultimatum for him repudiating further concessions to Ulster, and threatening to withhold their support from the Government.

AN AMENDING BILL.

The "Morning Post's" informant states that the Government contemplate introducing an amending Bill after the passage of the Home Rule Bill, which will extend the period of exclusion of Ulster beyond six years. The informant says that the Nationalists view the trend of events with the gravest misgiving.

FRENCH SECOND BALLOTS.

SUCCESS OF SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S. TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

The feature of the French second ballots yesterday was the success of the Socialists and groups of the Right. The supporters of the three years' service secured an incontestable majority.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TOZA.

FOUR KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

The French have taken Taza. They lost four killed and thirteen wounded.

CHARGE AGAINST A JAGHIRDAR.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 11.

The charges brought by the police against the Jaghirdar of Arni under sections 304 "A" and 176 of the Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of a Mahomedan cartdriver on the 26th April last, by rashly and negligently driving his motor car and then failing to report the matter to the police, were taken up to-day by Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, when twelve witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Messrs. H. Lubeck and B. W. S. Lawrence, barristers, instructed by Rama Rao, Advocate, appeared for the accused and Inspector Smith prosecuted.

The Court was filled with spectators.

Mr. Lawrence raised an objection to the charge under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, submitting, that where there was a special Act for a special offence, the charge should be under that Act and not under the Indian Penal Code.

The Court decided to hear the evidence first and proceeded with the examination of the witnesses.

NEW CANAL IN SHAN STATES.

GRAND OPENING FESTIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 11.

The Yawaghwe Sawhwa has organised a very grand festival at his capital at Taingyi to inaugurate the completion of the canal sixteen miles long, which he has constructed from Sinhe to the Inle Lake which will serve to irrigate some 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity.

The Sawabiva has spent a considerable sum of money on this project which he was encouraged to do by the prospect of railway being constructed to Yawanbhwe.

It must be a disappointment to him to learn that Government do not intend to complete the railway to his capital as was originally intended.

Yawabhwe is only thirty-five miles distant from Aung Ban where the railway construction is to be suspended and is situated in a rich lake valley. There is immense boat traffic at Yawachwe which the railway company will miss if they do not make that station their terminal.

DEMOCRATIC CANADA.

PRINCE ALEXANDAR OF TECK.

ROYAL RULERS AND COURT ETIQUETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.

The appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck as Governor-General of Canada has evoked ungracious comments from some quarters.

While the undoubted success of the Duke of Connaught's administration is acknowledged, it is argued, that anything like perpetuation of Royal rulers and Court etiquette would be unsuitable in a democratic country.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN SRINAGAR.

MAHARAJA'S EXHORTATION TO HIS SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 11.

In reply to an address from the Municipal Committee of Srinagar, the Maharaja of the Kashmir, congratulated the committee on the experiment introduced in Srinagar Municipality on the Coronation Day of His Imperial Majesty, viz., the system of local self-government as obtains in British Indian towns having been justified by the results. The members, said His Highness, took keen interest in the administration of Municipal affairs and the incidence and death-rate of epidemic diseases had been lowered. But a great deal, observed His Highness, remained to be done to bring the affairs of Srinagar Municipality on a level with similar towns in British India. His Highness, therefore, advised the members to do their best to introduce a harmonious and effective performance of the sanitary and other works and to educate the laity in sanitary principles and practice and in this task His Highness promised his sympathy and assistance.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TRIVANDRUM, May 11.

Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, B.A., B.L., Chief Justice, was installed as Dewan of Travancore by His Highness the Maharajah to-day at 10 a.m. with the customary honors, vice Mr. Rajagopalacharry, retired. The former took charge of the ministerial portfolio this noon amidst great enthusiasm and rejoicing in the country. Mr. Nair is the second Dewan from the Nair community in the State after 37 years.

KERALEEYA NAIR SAMAJAN'

A THOUSAND DELEGATES ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KOTTAYAM, May 11.

The eighth session of the Keraleeya Nair Samajam was held here to-day in a special pandal on the public maidan, over a thousand delegates attended.

The proceedings commenced with a welcome speech by Arakal Krishna Pillai and the reading of letters and telegrams of congratulations by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. C. Krishna Pillai, retired inspector of schools and founder and president of the Samajam, proposed the Hon'ble K. P. Raman Menon, High Court vakil, to the chair.

The latter in accepting the honour gave a short address which began with his own personal indebtedness to Travancore and then favourably compared the facilities for progress afforded to the Travancore Nairs under a native sovereign with the disabilities of those in the towns in British India, quoting as an instance the expedition with which the Nair regulation was passed through the Travancore Legislative Council and the delay being experienced in carrying through the Madras Council his own bill on the same subject.

The Chairman concluded his address by impressing upon the Nairs the importance of loyalty in its several forms.

A Malayalam translation of the Chairman's address was read by Gopala Menon. C. V. Raman Pillai, Secretary to the Samajam then read out a telegram he had just received from Trivandrum announcing the appointment of Mr. Krishnan Nair as permanent Dewan and the news was received with rejoicing. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Maharajah.

Resolutions were then duly passed for abolishing meaningless old customs observed by the Nairs and for the fusion of subcastes and for recommending to the Travancore Government the use of the term Nair in all official papers, instead of the terms Malayalee Sudra whenever there is occasion to refer to members of this community.

The meeting will resume to-morrow.

PERAMBORE RIOT.

A SEVERE LESSON.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT AWARDED TO 16 ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CHINGLEPUT, May 11.

The trial of the eighteen workmen of Perambur workshops who stood charged with having committed rioting in the premises of the workshops on the afternoon of 19th December, last, concluded on the 9th instant. In an elaborate judgment of more than 54 pages Mr. E. P., Walsh, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, deals exhaustively with the causes of the riot, the object of the rioters and the final act which put an end to it.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The magistrate holds that the chief causes of the riot were the introduction of the agreement among the workmen, the dismissal of some of the temporary hands who did not sign it, and the reduction of time for entering the workshops from half an hour to a quarter of an hour, and adds that in fairness to the management of the Railway Company it must be noted that no sort of representation was made to it that the new rules were felt as a hardship. The object of the disturbance was held to be to assault and drive out and even to kill the European officials and others in charge. It was the firing by Messrs. Porteous and Fowle which induced the crowd to disperse.

ATTITUDE OF THE RIOTERS.

The judgment holds that the attitude of the rioters was such that nothing short of wounding and perhaps of killing was sufficient to quell the disturbance and that had it not been quelled then and there very grave consequences to life and property would have ensued. The rioting lasted for about 50 minutes, viz from 2-30 p.m. to 3-20 p.m., during which period property to the value of about Rs. 650 was damaged. All the accused were charged by the police under sections 143,147,148, 149|324 and 440, I. P. C. The second accused was discharged by the magistrate under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code before the charge was framed. A charge was framed against the remaining 17 men under sections 147,149 (read with section 324) and 440 I. P. C. Accused Nos. 4,5,11,12,13 and 18 were acquitted under section 258 C. P. C.

MURDEROUS AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.

The first accused was found to be one of the inciters of the whole movement and he and other fifteen accused to have made murderous and an absolutely unprovoked assault on their superior officers and then chased them. The Magistrate considered that they deserved a most severe lesson and inflicted on each of them the maximum punishment which he was competent to award, viz., rigorous imprisonment for two years. The other accused except the sixteenth were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from twenty months to six months. The sixteenth accused, a boy of about 16 years of age, was sentenced to receive 12 stripes with a light rattan by way of discipline.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy will carry out the postponed ceremony of presenting colours to the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers on the 15th instant at Sabathu.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 11.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hindu Sabha yesterday evening it was decided to raise the Maharani of Burdwan Hindu Girls' School, Lahore, to the status of a high school.

DERAILMENT NEAR KALKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 11.

The mixed train which left Delhi on Saturday afternoon was derailed a few miles from Kalka on the same night. Mails to Simla yesterday, were consequently running about six hours late.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, May 11.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi Conspiracy Case will conclude to-morrow when Mr. V. Connolly I.C.S., the Magistrate will pass orders.

The date of the Special Sessions has not yet been fixed.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

WEAK MARKETS.

EFFECTS OF THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

ACTIVITY IN OIL SHARES.

THE WORLD'S COPPER SUPPLY.

The Mexican trouble had a strong effect on the markets during mail week, and this combined with the Ulster trouble and the news of the illness of the Emperor of Austria caused general weakness.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 24.

Perhaps the day is not very far distant when I shall write you a letter telling of active markets on our Stock Exchange, high prices and eager buyers among the public. At present I can assure my readers such day is not in sight. The world is so linked up now a days by telegraph cables, the interests of a great banking centre like London are so wide-spread and international nerves are so wrought that adverse events in any portion of the globe are immediately reflected here. Thus it is that the Americo Mexican trouble—to the far-reaching seriousness of which even optimists are alive—affects Throgmorton Street even more than does our own very uncomfortable trouble in the North of Ireland. Curiously enough prices in Wall Street are comparatively well maintained, although business is on the smallest scale: a paradox that is easily explained. That America has got the most ticklish job with Mexico that she has experienced during the past quarter of a century, is fully recognised at Washington and a war loan will apparently have to be raised. It is, obviously policy to bolster up prices in Wall Street in view of this coming issue of bonds. News during the week of the illness of the Emperor of Austria naturally had a bad effect on the nerves of a market already pessimistic, for the Stock Exchange watches the health of that great statesman with every bit as much anxiety as do the chancelleries of Europe. Like the Balkan blaze, through which we have just passed the death of the aged monarch is an event which cannot be long postponed but Europe dreads its arrival.

WEAK MARKETS.

At Home apart from the Ulster crisis there has been nothing to disturb the markets. On the country the settlement of the labour unrest in Yorkshire, to which I referred last week, should have had a cheering effect. There has been general weakness in the market for gilt-edged stocks, Consols leading the way. Home Rails also are easier despite the optimism in many quarters regarding trade and better labour outlook. The position of American Railway shares keeps the shrewdest of "punters," both here and in New York, in state of nerves. All circumstances, favourable and otherwise, are a secondly consideration to the fact that the scales are weighed by the Mexican crisis on one side and the determination of the big houses to keep up prices on the other. Both Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics have been weak markets, while Mexican Rails have not unnaturally fallen heavily.

MEXICAN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

An event of the week has been the passing of the dividend of the Mexican Railway First Preference Stock; the first time in the history of the Company that holders have not received any distribution, even including the time when bar silver was quoted at its lowest level. It must be remembered that the dividend on the Mexican First Preference is dependent on the profits for the period under review, so that the shareholders must look on their dividend as gone for ever. Undoubtedly the directors acted wisely in view of the state of chaos at Vera Cruz. The surplus income in sterling for the six months was £77,000, and had the directors not decided to place this to reserve, conditions being normal, the First Preference holders would have received something over the 2 per cent. looked for by the market. The dividend on the whole twelve months ended December 31st, last was 4 per cent., the poorest for ten years.

OIL SHARES.

I do not know whether many of your readers are likely to be interested in the various Nigerian tin shares that are being

(Continued on Page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

whipped into life from time to time on the Stock Exchange. I have purposely left the subject alone in these letters as reliable reports from Nigeria and conversations with un-prejudiced experts who have visited the country persuade me that very few of the properties indeed are likely to pay. I think that of these new markers, the one that is likely to show the most interest in the near future is that devoted to oil shares. At the present time these descriptions show an amount of life not reflected in any other department. At the moment Egyptian oil shares are the most active. It will be remembered that a short time ago the Shell Transport Company interested itself in Egypt, and it is not surprising that with that Company's splendid staff of experts and powerful business board, work has been pushed on with splendid energy. At the end of last year the £1 A shares of the Egyptian Oil Trust were quoted just over £2, they are now dealt in at £5. The £1 shares of the Red Sea Oil Fields have advanced from 12s. 6d. to 25s. At well No. 13 of the Anglo-Egyptian Company a body of oil has been struck which is flowing at the rate of £4,000 per day. There is little doubt that this company is earning good profits.

DECRYING BRITISH METHODS.

Lord Southwark is a liberal peer, and will be remembered in the Government as Mr. Cawston. He is a director of the great printing house of Sir Joseph Cawston and Son, is an extremely able man of business and is chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce. In the last capacity he has been expressing himself very strongly on the harm done by decrying British methods of business. He declares that manufacturers and merchants may justly congratulate themselves on the results attained by British trade last year. "Unfortunately," he said, "it is the fashion in some quarters to decry British trading methods and to assert that the foreign trader is surprising us in push and enterprise. It is not only untrue, but it is distinctly harmful to the commercial interests of this country to convey to other nations the impression that British trade is on the downgrade, and that the methods of our traders are obsolete. Lord Southwark is probably right, but the habit of decrying our own people seems innate in us as a nation; it has certainly been rampant during the past half century.

THE COPPER MARKET.

Last year I more than once drew attention in these letters to the position of copper and promised that the law of supply and demand in this metal could only develop in one direction, and that the day would come when requirements would make such a demand on the supply that the price was bound to rise. Since then interested parties have thrown dust in the eyes of the public, the quotation has been kept low and in view of the manipulated statistics that were the fashion a few years ago people have been chary of depending on what they read. That the demand for copper should increase enormously as electrification and other engineering developments grow is obvious, and, in views of that fact, it is interesting to note what has been the history of the world's supply from figures that may now be regarded as reliable. At the commencement of 1911 the total of the world's surplus was 385,567,475 lbs. During the early part of the year it increased, but by December 1911 it had fallen to 275,936,863 lbs. At the end of 1912 the figures were 183,180,699 lbs. Towars the end of last year the world's surplus had fallen to 90.000,000 lbs. In the meanwhile the prices of shares of copper companies have been on the decline. Since last year Rio Tintos have fallen ten points to 71½, Amalgamated Copper Shares eight points to 74, Anacondas a point to 7 x. d. Cape Coppers as much as fifty per cent. to 3 5-8, and Mamaquas 2 to 3 5-8. I do not think that in the face of these figures much comment is necessary.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RESULTS.

Whatever happens to our trade it is now unlikely that the results of railway traffics on the heavy lines this year will equal those of 1913. Accepting this it is interesting to consider the position of our four leading lines, the Great Northern, Great Western, North Eastern, and Great Central. If traffics are maintained and no unforeseen troubles set in the Great Western will continue to yield 5½ per cent. Great Northern Deferred 5¾ per cent. while the Great Central will continue to meet its preferred dividend. The prospects of Great Central Deferred Ordinary stock, a speculative counter known in the market as Sheffield A are also considerably enhanced. The highest quotation for Great Westerns in 1913, was 120 while to-day they are quoted at 115. Great Northern Deferred last year were quoted at 57¼ and are now 52½, while North Easterns are 123½ as against 124. Great Central Preferred Ordinary are 31, against 39½ last year and the Deferred 30½ against 17¼.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The usual return was issued last night by the Board of Trade, containing monthly accounts of trade of certain foreign countries and British Possessions, and including statistics received up to April 14th. A comparison of the total figures for the two months ended February 28th is possible for the following five countries:—

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1913.
	£	£
United Kingdom ...	110,233,000 ...	113,527,000
Germany	89,751,000 ...	92,161,000
United States	63,407,000 ...	65,204,000
France	61,166,000 ...	56,724,000
Belgium	30,308,000 ...	30,225,000

EXPORTS.

	1914.	1913.
	£	£
United Kingdom ...	89,068,000 ...	85,618,000
Germany	79,530,000 ...	78,130,000
United States	77,745,000 ...	86,543,000
France	29,763,000 ...	39,020,000
Belgium	22,315,000 ...	22,350,000

Against the Railway Board's call for tenders for one and half million tons of coal, including three hundred thousand tons of seaborne coal, tenders have actually been received for six and a half million tons, including one million and three hundred thousand tons of sea-borne coal.

THE LATE MISS LILIAN RAMSDALE.

MR. GARDNER-BROWN'S STATEMENT.

A FULL INVESTIGATION.

Grave allegations were made about a month ago against the proprietor of a touring Company of which Miss Lilian Ramsdale was a member. It was stated the unfortunate girl had been practically deserted, expiring in an hotel a few hours after the Company had left. It was alleged that the dead body of the poor girl had been left to the tender mercies of a "sweeper," and that her remains were buried in an Indian cemetery. A sum of Rs. 20 found under the pillow was supposed to have been left there for the purpose of providing a coffin. A reference was also made to two clergymen who made the arrangements for the funeral, and who did not, it was alleged, trouble themselves to inform the European community to see that the last rites were properly performed.

It will be seen from the particulars supplied to the "Advocate of India" by Mr. Gardner-Brown, the manager of the Company, that there is no truth whatever in the charges which were made, and it would appear from the careful enquiry instituted by the Secretary of the local branch of the European Association, that Mr. Gardner-Brown has apparently been the victim of a conspiracy to injure him in his business.

Mr. Gardner-Brown has sent the "Advocate of India" the following account of what happened up till the time of Miss Ramsdale being left at Cawnpore:—

Miss Ramsdale was brought out to India from England last November by a Company which proved unsuccessful, with the result that it broke up in December, and for some two months she was residing in Lucknow out of an engagement. On her third application to me I decided to find a place for her in my Company, and she joined us in Lucknow while we were performing there in February. She had been with us only five days when we went on to Cawnpore, arriving there on Thursday, February 26th. On arriving at Cawnpore she complained of feeling unwell, and I told her to remain at the hoted and rest instead of going to the theatre. She complained of severe pains in the back. Next morning I sent for a doctor who on examining Miss Ramsdale pronounced her to be suffering from a very ordinary illness to which all women are subject, and he treated her for such. She seemed to find relief from his treatment, but the pains returned at intervals. The doctor visited her daily until Sunday morning, when we had arranged to travel to Jhansi. From Jhansi my advance agent had wired me that there were only two rooms vacant at the Dak Bungalow there, and as I had eleven Europeans in the Company I then decided, as the hoted in Cawnpore was a first-class one, to leave Miss Ramsdale under the charge of the manager, Mr. Briant, and his wife, until we had gone to Agra, where there are good hotels and accommodation. I felt quite easy at this arrangement, as up till my leaving Cawnpore the doctor still held to the same opinion as to Miss Ramsdale's illness, and he stated that all she needed was rest and quietness until she got over her temporary ailment. As a measure of precaution, however, I wrote a letter to the Superintendent, Civil Hospital, asking that in case of necessity Miss Ramsdale might be admitted to that Institution at my charge, explaining my reasons for leaving her behind. This letter I gave to Mr. Briant to use at his discretion. On leaving I gave Miss Ramsdale the sum of Rs. 45 for any extra expenses she might be put to on account of her illness, and for the journey to Agra. I also told the manager that I would be responsible for all charges in connection with Miss Ramsdale's stay at the hotel.

All the members of my Company, the ladies of which had done all in their power to assist and make Miss Ramsdale comfortable, spoke to her before leaving, and parted from her in the hopes of meeting her again in a few days at Agra. She was perfectly lucid, and there was no indication whatever that she was suffering from any dangerous disease. She thanked me for all I had done for her, and herself expressed her confidence that she would be with us again in a few days.

Next morning at Jhansi I received a wire from Mr. Briant stating that Miss Ramsdale had died suddenly during the afternoon. I replied as follows:—"Greatly shocked sad news, make all arrangements funeral my expense take inventory effects." Within two hours of dispatching this, I received a second wire—"Miss Ramsdale buried this morning doctor's certificate stomachic small-pox."

All my Company were greatly shocked at the sudden and unexpected death of Miss Ramsdale, who, although she had been with us only a few days, had become very popular, being of a very bright and cheerful disposition.

The following week there appeared in the "Herald of India," a Cawnpore paper, a series of letters containing a most horrible account of the death and burial of Miss Ramsdale, which have since been proved to be absolutely groundless, and can only have been inspired by people who by their false and malicious mis-statements wished to cause me as much injury as possible. I have sent you two copies of the "Herald of India," one containing the scandalous mis-statements referred to above, and the other the report of the European Association, Cawnpore Branch, which held an official and searching enquiry into the whole case, the result of which was to clear myself and all concerned of all blame, and to prove that the first letters published were false and malicious to the last degree.

May I request that, in justice to me, you will publish a short resume both of the first mis-statement, and of the true facts as proved by the official enquiry? To give you an idea of the wilful malice with which the first letters were written, I may inform you that one of the correspondents, a rival showman, took the trouble to purchase and post copies of the paper containing them to all commanding officers of Regiments, Officers' Messes, Sergeants' Messes, Clubs, Theatrical Proprietors and Managers throughout India, this before I had an opportunity of explaining matters and contradicting such damaging charges. Also, when I wrote to the editor giving a true and faithful account of all that had happened so far as I was concerned, he refused to publish my letter, saying that it was "personal." I wonder did he consider the awful charges made against me openly in his paper as being "personal."

D. GARDNER-BROWN.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S ENQUIRY.

Later the following official report was issued by the European Association:—

Sir,—An enquiry has been conducted by the Secretary of the European Association United Provinces Branch, into the circumstances of the death and burial of the late Miss Lilian Ramsdale, which occurred on the 1st March, 1914, at the Civil and Military Hotel, Cawnpore.

A letter appeared in the "Herald of India," published at Cawnpore on the 5th March referring to Miss Ramsdale's death and making charges of desertion of a sick woman against the Gardner-Brown Variety Company, of which Company the late Miss Ramsdale had been a member. Charges were also levelled against the Revd. Canon B. H. P. Fisher and the Revd. Mr. Canney. Further letters subsequently appeared in the issues of the 8th and 12th March emphasising these charges, particularly as against the clergyman named, and it was stated that the Revd. Mr. Canney had refused to accord burial to Miss Ramsdale in the Cantonment Cemetery and that no death certificate had been furnished.

On the 11th March Mr. Parkes, of the "Mirth Makers," a variety entertainment company visiting Cawnpore, referred the matter to the Secretary, European Association, for investigation. The full details of this investigation, which was very complete have been placed before the committee of the United Provinces Branch of the European Association, and are supported by original documents and signed statements, and as a result the Committee desire to make it known:—

1. That the deceased lady was attended, from the time she declared herself ill, by a competent Medical Officer, who from the symptoms did not consider her in any danger. His diagnosis is confirmed by the Civil Surgeon, as entirely defensible, and as far as the symptoms showed, correct.

2. That while the Gardner-Brown Company could not have known she was dangerously ill, they had, before leaving Cawnpore, made arrangements with the Manager of the Hotel for Miss Ramsdale to be conveyed to the Civil Hospital. She, however, died before she could be taken to Hospital, and it was only after death that the Medical Officer in attendance was able to judge that she had been actually suffering from small-pox.

3. That after the departure of the Gardner-Brown Compnay, the wife of the Manager of the Hotel visited Miss Ramsdale several times, and was actually with her when she died.

4. That a death certificate was duly furnished by the Medical Officer, who attended her.

5. That after the lady's death Mr. A. W. Briant, the Manager of the Hotel, notified the authorities, and personally made all arrangements for the funeral. He took charge of the deceased lady's effects, and defrayed the funeral expense and is greatly to be commended for his services.

6. That the Revd. Mr. Canney did not refuse to accord burial in the Cantonment cemetery. He informed Mr. Briant as to the course he should follow and left it entirely to him to decide whether the interment should be in the Cantonment cemetery or in the Civil Lines cemetery. To facilitate matters for Mr. Briant, in the event of his deciding on the latter course he gave him a letter to the Revd. Canon Fisher, and finally told Mr. Briant that if he decided on having the interment in the Cantonment cemetery he, the Revd. Mr. Canney, would be ready to conduct the funeral service at 8 a.m. on the 2nd March.

PREDICAMENT OF "POD."

SLEEPING-CAR COMEDY OF A FAT GENERAL.

General von Podbielski, who can dispute with the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Prince Henry, and Admiral von Tirpitz the position of the most popular man in Germany, is the hero of an amusing sleeping-car episode which does full justice to his reputation as a resourceful cavalry leader, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The general, who is president of the German Olympic Games Council and is popularly known as "Pod," was journeying at night from Danzig to Berlin to attend a meeting of the Olympic Council. He always travels with a faithful manservant, Heinrich, who has attended him for years. When the general uses a sleeping-car it is Heinrich's business to put his septuagenarian master to bed, pack his clothes in a a suit-case, and take the latter to his own compartment, in order that "Pod," whose waistline measures 52 inches, may not be unnecessarily crowded in his sleeping compartment.

When "Pod" awoke next morning, three-quarters of an hour's journey from Berlin, and no Heinrich ready to dress him, he discovered that the carriage in which his valet was travelling had been detached during the night and, with Heinrich, was well on its way to the Russian frontier, 200 miles away. The sleeping-car attendant attempted to relieve "Pod's" predicament by searching for a passenger of his dimensions who might be able to accommodate him with a "landing outfit," as he was devoid of everything except a nightshirt. But nobody with a waistline even approximating 52 inches could be found.

AMBULANCE RESCUE.

"Pod" himself saved the situation by telegraphing to the Friedrichstrasse Station, Berlin, to have a Red Cross ambulance to await him. Into this he clambered on arrival, wrapped only in a blanket. From an adjacent hotel, to which the "invalid" repaired, he promptly telephoned to his tailor, haberdasher, bootmaker, and hatter, and within an hour he was equipped with a faultless outfit. In this he appeared punctually at the meeting of the Olympic Council, to whom he related his experience with great gusto.

The crestfallen Heinrich reached Berlin next day. "Pod," who is an ex-Cabinet Minister, is a special friend of the Kaiser.

UNITED STATES' POLICY.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST MEXICO.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

Writing in the "Daily Mail" on April 22, Mr. Sydney Brooks says:—

War between the United States and Mexico has now become practically inevitable. And the curious thing is that very few Americans want it, that fewer still have worked for it, and that the overwhelming majority accept it as a regrettable necessity. They have no doubts, of course, as to its outcome, but they view its possible aftermath of vast responsibilities with some natural misgivings; they feel no enmity towards either Mexico or the Mexicans; they dislike the whole wretched entanglement, though they see that that, too, may be forced upon them; their temper in short, is very different from the exalted, idealistic mood in which they entered upon the war with Spain.

There is nothing in the Mexican crisis to appeal, as Cuba appealed, to their humanitarian instincts. Americans, indeed, have remained singularly calm while the lives and property of their fellow-countrymen in the southern republic have been sacrificed. The murder of Mr. Benton, a British subject, roused them more than anything that had happened to any of their own citizens. But it was not until the arrest of American marines last Friday week at Tampico and President Huerta's subsequent evasions of the demand that he should salute the American flag that they became really stirred. Even so, the state of mind in which they contemplate intervention by force is one rather of resignation than of enthusiasm. There is a disagreeable mess to be cleaned up, and it is their painful but unavoidable duty to remove it. That is their general attitude towards the problem.

SEEKING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

There can be no question of the patience and sincerity with which President Wilson has sought a peaceable solution by indirect pressure, persuasion, and appeal. His mistakes, if there have been any, have been mistakes of judgment, never of intention. It was in no spirit of squeamishness but of genuine friendliness towards the people of Mexico that he refused to recognise General Huerta as the properly constituted and responsible head of the Mexican Republic. I heard in this connection a few months ago in Washington a tale that illustrates the small and casual beginnings of big events.

When Huerta rose to power Mr. Taft's Presidency was drawing to a close. Mr. Taft was as ready to recognise Huerta as he had been to recognise Madero. Conversations to that end were officially begun. Various questions of claims against the Mexican Government for damage to American lives and property were included in them. Everything was proceeding so smoothly that recognition at one time was a matter of hours only. Then suddenly the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs got it into his head that he could make a slightly better bargain; the negotiations were suspended; Mr. Taft went out of office, and Mr. Wilson came in. The decisive moment had passed.

From then till now the internal state of Mexico and American diplomacy in regard to it have been governed by Mr. Wilson's positive and irreversible decision not to acknowledge President Huerta as even the *de facto* ruler of Mexico. The main grounds of his refusal were that Huerta, whether implicated or not in the murder of Madero, owed his position to a military uprising and held it without the "consent of the people"; that it is the duty of the United States to discourage the Spanish-American revolutionary habit; and that the best means of accomplishing this is to decline to recognise any usurpers who hack their way to office.

CONSEQUENCES OF AN IDEAL.

That is a laudable and a disinterested ideal, but the pursuit of it has proved in practice to carry with it some unexpected and far-reaching implications. It has meant that the United States claims to pass upon the election of the Mexican President, to decide whether he conforms to the American standard of constitutional eligibility, and to declare against his continuance in power if he does not.

The resignation or expulsion of General Huerta thus became the fixed point of American diplomacy. To oust him from the Presidency in order that a test might be made of the real feelings of the Mexican people, the United States Government resorted to various expedients. By withholding recognition, it not only weakened his authority among his own countrymen, but also established a sort of financial blockade against him. No money market was willing to lend to a Mexican ruler who was under the ban of the United States. Besides this, Mr. Wilson tried, but unsuccessfully, to induce General Huerta to withdraw his candidature at the mock Presidential election held in October. Furthermore, American sympathy and assistance were readily forthcoming on behalf of the Constitutionalists in the field.

The stubborn old Indian in Mexico City, however, has stood his ground against all the efforts of American diplomacy to get rid of him. Many of President Wilson's fellow-citizens have felt that he was too lenient and considerate in his treatment of the Mexican usurper. Many others, used to a more brutal form of diplomacy, have been unable to form any clear idea of what their President was driving at.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

"I should like very much," said Mr. Choate, last November, "to discuss the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. I think I could occupy the whole evening with it—if I only knew what that policy was." "Our Mexican policy," said ex-President Taft, at about the same time, "whatever it may be."

But one thing was very clear—that the situation was one in which war was a more likely outcome than peace. The military chiefs in Washington have for long had no doubts as to how it would all end, and General Leonard Wood, the extremely able chief of the staff, has been incessantly at work on his preparations for the past three years. He has flooded Mexico with Spanish-speaking American officers, and there is probably not a detail of the task ahead of them which is not known and has not been considered at the War Department in Washington.

Speaking broadly, military opinion in the United States does not regard the invasion and occupation of Mexico as a particularly formidable problem. I was, indeed, astonished at the confidence with which the heads of the army, an exceptionally alert, competent and modest set of men, spoke of their ability to seize the capital and the four or five principal strategic points in Mexico and to hold down a country of 15,000,000 people and over 750,000 square miles while reinforcements are being despatched and native troops are being organised for the preservation of order. They do not believe that all Mexico will unite against them, if President Wilson plays his cards with even passable adroitness; they know the Spanish-American temperament and how to take it; they have learned in Cuba and the Philippines how to tackle similar jobs; and with an initial force of 120,000, one-third of it regulars and two-thirds volunteers, and fed by an equal stream of reinforcements, they look forward to making an end in less than a year of the present state of Mexican anarchy.

ORIGIN OF COTTON FIRES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With relation to the causes of the epidemic of fire among the cotton stacks at the Colaba Green, I beg I may be permitted to explain the real causes and preventive measures of heavy losses sustained by the Fire Insurance Companies and others who are interested and I hope my views, so far as my 25 years' experience concerns in various similar occurrences in the mofussil, will be found satisfactory one among one thousand and one ideas and theories of various gentlemen and experts *re* the causes of fire due to (1) the friction in Gin-saws, (2) the spontaneous combustion generated by heat, (3) the focus of heat, (4) the ignition caused by heat of the bifurcated pieces of dry mango shell containing phosphorus between two bales by incendiaries, and so on. I am of opinion that the cause is nothing but incendiarism and I support Mr. Wacha's remarks on this point (No. 4 cause mentioned above), there is reason to believe same and it is possible, but as to Dr. Mann's assumption annulling this theory, having discovered no trace of foreign substance in any of the bales, I have to say that if a mango shell with seed of fire is inserted, the fire would not make its appearance until the shell is fully burnt, as I have heard from various places in villages such mischievous people taking an old and bottle-like shell and filling it with paddy husks together with a bit of loose cotton and a small cinder of fire for seed and inserting the shell in the roofs thatched with hay, grass or other stuff, with a view to set fire to a house—by which process the fire will not take place at once or within a week as it would take many days to burn the loose cotton, then the husk of paddy and then the shell and lastly "the intended"? to be destroyed—this is something like a slow poison. The fire will not take its course vigorously or at once, also no signs of any smoke will appear as there is little air in the shell to help the fire but as soon as the shell is burnt to ashes it will begin to burn vigorously and come out. Taking the above as an instance it is no wonder that no foreign substance in the burnt or half-burnt bales was discovered, as the remains of the mango shell will be nothing but pure ashes.

To prove this theory and to prevent the cotton bales from catching fire occasionally I would advise that the fresh bales intended for storage be kept for full three weeks apart from the ones already stored. By adopting this measure the possibility of catching fire to the adjoining cotton stacks will be avoided and the bales set apart only will be burnt should there exist any mischief of the kind mentioned above.;

Re: The cause of cotton fire on board the ships it will not be necessary for me to repeat my statement, as the bales would have been shipped immediately and not have passed the period of at least three weeks while in the Cotton Green and before shipment.

Yours, etc.,
G. S. COWASHICK.

DEATH OF "WILD FRIDAY."

A SAD LITTLE TRAGEDY OF CIRCUS LIFE.

Mr. Bert Willison, President of Willison's touring circus, which is well-known in Bombay, writes to the Advocate of India from Yenangyoung, Burma:—

"It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you that Fred Horton, known as "Wild Friday," American sharp-shooter and bowie knife thrower, who was brought over from Australia by the Bert Willison Shows, and has continued with them for the past three years, passed in his cheques at Yenangyoung Oil Fields, Burma, on Friday, the 24th April. He complained of not feeling well on Thursday morning and was not well enough to appear at the opening performance in the evening. He was talking to the boys in the big tent until 2 a. m., when he retired to rest. At 4-30 a. m. Johnny Rougal discovered him dead. The doctor pronounced it a case of heart failure."

Mr. Willison at once notified the American colony, numbering over 300, and arranged for the funeral at 5 p. m. Everyone who could attend the funeral did so and the followers, headed by Mr. and Madame Willison with their family, mostly mounted on ponies, made an imposing procession.

"Wild Friday" was a genial, whole-hearted individual and his presence will be greatly missed round the Show. A handsome tombstone will be erected in the little cemetery to mark his last resting place, the American boys undertaking to see to this Mr. Willison disposed of what property Friday left behind, and saw that everything was satisfactorily arranged. Friends in Australia and South Africa, of whom Friday had a large number, will be sure to mourn his loss.

"BRAVE HEART'S" FUNERAL.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO DEAD BOY HERO.

CHILDREN'S POSIES OF PRIMROSES.

"Brave heart!"

These simple words, printed on a black-edged card tied to a wreath, struck the note of the simple funeral of Albert Hatswell, the child hero of Holloway who was crushed to death, in stopping a runaway horse last month.

It was a blazing summer's afternoon that saw the end of this sad memorable little advanture, writes the "Daily News." Even under the searching sunshine there was a dismal quality about the Hornsey-road, with its surrounding huddle of men streets. The crowd was amazing. Thousands and thousands of people, husned and sad, had come to pay their tribute to this brave boy.

Mothers—poor mothers, with the sombreness of their attire made almost gay by a touch of brand-new crape in their tattered hats—cried softly as they hugged their bairns to their breasts; grown men, rough and grizzled, had a strange feeling at the throat which they could not understand, as the little coffin, buried under flowers, white and yellow, passed them by; a cinematograph man, standing perilously on the top of tall steps borrowed from a neighbouring washerwoman, busied himself making history of the slow, silent, procession.

CHILDHOOD'S FANCIES.

And the children! There were many, many hundreds of them, come out of the crowded, breathless little streets and alleyways around, their holiday shouts and revels hushed for the afternoon, their fancies turning in all manner of strange ways, in this heart-moving pageant, as childhood's fancies do turn. Death, with his sombre trappings, was passing among them. One of their own clan was there in that small coffin under the piled flowers; and this was holiday time with the glad sun flaming down, and all that was joyous in our wonderful April calling for play and laughter. So why be very, very sad? Sure enough this brave companion of their was travelling to a splendid glory—Somewhere!

They thronged and thronged, these youngsters, with their hearts thrilling, to see him off on the mysterious journey. Their tribute was sweet, born of the bright spring day—daffodils and primroses and other simple English flowers, posies tied with little scraps of ribbon, white and mauve. But nothing was prettier, or sweeter, than the offering from three little girls who live among the birds and the flowers, far away from the dust and the rattle of sombre Holloway. They sent a glorious bunch of primroses picked from a Hampshire hedgerow in the dewy morning, and this letter came with the flowers:

"We live amidst the primroses, so mother said if we picked them she would send them for us to you to put on your brother's grave."

Hilda Windiate.
Ethel Windiate.
Dolly Windiate.

Fleet, Hants.

TRIBUTES FROM HIGH AND LOW.

It was the Hampstead golf caddies—Albert Hatswell was one of them—who sent to message, "Brave Heart!" on the wreath that was given place of honour on the coffin, and there were many, many more tributes from all over the country—a floral representation of the Gates of Heaven; a dove inscribed "Little Hero"; a harp with broken strings; a wreath from the owner of the runaway horse; a cross of white blooms from Mrs. Hatswell; tributes from members of Parliament and public officials—but none more touching than the pretty primroses from Hampshire.

A huge crowd, marshalled by the special police, and strangely hushed and orderly, saw the black horses with their arched necks and their long black tails march off to the great cheerless cemetery at Finchley. Seeing very little in the great press of the crowd many children followed, the cortege, carrying flowers in their hot little hands—faded blooms 'tis true, but each with a message of good tidings to breathe from its fainting petals, and each faithfully to find its way to the small grave into which Brave Heart was lowered so tenderly and so reverently in the glow of the afternoon sun.

The clergyman's voice was soft and soothing; but when it came to the phrase "dust to dust. . . ." the poignancy of it all was too searching for the poor mother, and she was tenderly led away from the graveside, sobbing her heart out over her boy.

But the sun was still shining in a cloudless sky; the funeral with all its sadness was over, and the children were scampering home again—home to the mean streets of Holloway, their duty done, their tribute paid, but something stirring in their hearts which had not been there before.

RANGOON "NAVJOT" DEFAMATION CASE.

BOMBAY EDITOR'S ATTENDANCE DISPENSED WITH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 11.

In the case of defamation brought by Mr. J. Cowasjee against Mr. G. K. Nariman, Interpreter of the Chief Court, Burma, and Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhi, editor and printer of the "Sanj Vartaman" of Bombay, on application by the counsel of the second defendant the District Magistrate of Rangoon has dispensed with his personal attendance at the hearing of the case on the 20th May. His Worship will decide on that date whether Mr. Vatchagandhi's attendance at any future hearings will be required.

FIGHTING AT KAZERUN:

MAJOR OHLSON KILLED.

HOW MME. OHLSON DEFENDED BARRACKS.

On March 6 we reported the death of Major Ohlson, the commander of the Persian gendarmerie at Kazerun, who was killed while attempting to lay a mine under the gateway of the fortified house of Nasr Diwan, Kalantar of Kazerun. Nasr Diwan had been suspected for some time of disloyalty and of being the ringleader of an attack on Kazerun at the end of November. After the death of their leader the gendarmerie were compelled to retire to their fortified barracks. There they were commanded by the widow of Major Ohlson. "The Times" has received the following stirring account of Mme. Ohlson's experiences:—

I joined my husband about the beginning of February in Kazerun, where he was in command of the gendarmerie force for the protection of the Bushire-Shiraz road. He expressed himself as being extremely dissatisfied with the situation in Kazerun and district, and was determined to take action to re-establish the supremacy of the gendarmerie there and throughout the entire length of the road. Nasr Diwan, Kalantar of Kazerun, being most accessible, it was decided that he should be captured, and arrangements to this end were in preparation.

A Schneider gun was sent for from the Mamasenni country, and this was expected to reach Kazerun on the afternoon of Feb. 26. Nasr Diwan and his followers were aware that this gun was on its way, and anticipated an attack on them as soon as it arrived. The night before its arrival, therefore, was chosen for the execution of the design, as it was anticipated that the enemy might then be taken by surprise. The plan in detail was as follows:—Major Ohlson with two Swedish non-commissioned officers and ten native gendarmes was to proceed to Nasr Diwan's house and blow up the entrance gate with gun-cotton. A storming party of thirty gendarmes was to set out simultaneously by another road to surround the house; and sixty more were to take up a position in support on the high ground in the vicinity. In addition to this all the main exits from the town were to be guarded to prevent any escape.

An eight-centimetre gun was in readiness to take up a position on a hill commanding the town, and I was to await orders from my husband, and then proceed with it to the place assigned. At 1-30 a. m. on the 27th my husband got up and informed the native officers of his plan, which up to this moment he had kept a profound secret. Major Ohlson set out from the barracks at about 3 a. m., and I remained awaiting orders to start off with the big gun.

Not long after my husband's departure we heard some shots being fired and suddenly we found ourselves surrounded and hotly attacked by the enemy. The suddenness of this attack led me to suspect treachery. The maxims were by my orders carried on to the roof of the barracks, and from there we opened a brisk fire on our assailants. Shortly after this, and while the fighting was still in progress, the men forming the parties sent out for the capture of Nasr Diwan returned to the barracks by twos and threes. Major Ohlson, however, had not yet put in an appearance, but as I had no idea of what had happened I was not alarmed for his safety, and fully expected him to return at nightfall. In the afternoon the Schneider gun, escorted by fifty mounted gendarmes, arrived at Bagh-i-Nazar, and started a bombardment on the town.

For six days and nights the fight continued almost incessantly, and I was during that time unable to disrobe, and had to take what rest I could in the room occupied by the native officers. Many of the gendarmes were badly wounded, and I had to witness the terrible sufferings of these men awaiting surgical aid. I attended to them with the help of a native surgeon, and provided them with food and saw to their comfort generally.

The yelling and shouting of our enemies during the lulls in the firing, especially at night, was terrifying, and resembled more the howling of wild beasts than anything human. Those occupying positions near the barracks would scream threats at us, such as "When we get hold of you we shall gnaw the flesh from your bones." Our supplies became exhausted, and for nearly two days we had to subsist almost entirely upon tea. One of the native officers, however, by a stratagem succeeded in seizing a quantity of rice and meat, which reached us only just in time.

On the fifth day intense excitement was aroused by the discovery that an attempt was being made to mine the barracks. This was detected by one of the gendarmes, who reported hearing sounds as of digging under the floor of a room in which he had been sleeping. After the reinforcements had arrived the matter was investigated, and it was found that our foes had tunnelled up to within a few yards of the barrack wall from a caravanserai nearly 200 yards away.

No news having been received of the fate of my husband, I concluded that he was still alive and a prisoner in the hands of Nasr Diwan. My sole thought was to effect his rescue, and with this end in view I used every effort to stimulate and encourage the gendarmerie to fight on.

SOLDIER SUICIDES.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN ARMY SCOURGE.

The "Razvedchik," the semi-official organ of the Russian army, publishes some startting figures about the extent of the suicide mania among Russian troops, quoting a report recently presented to a Moscow learned society by a well-known military surgeon, Dr. Prozoroff, writes the St. Petersburgh correspondent of "The Standard." It appears that in 1905 no fewer than 144 cases of suicide occurred in the Russian army. In the following year the number rose to 192. Since then it steadily kept on growing, being 210 in 1907, 24-in 1908, 263 in 1909, 268 in 1910; 347 in 1911, and 405 in 1912. Within seven years, therefore, the number of suicides increased about 150 per cent.

The figures for 1913 have not yet been published but, according to Dr. Prozoroff, already the first eight months of the year showed 377 cases of suicide and 189 cases of attempts at suicide. That this maina is not confined to common soldiers is shown by the fact that out of the 377 cases of suicide just mentioned 72 occurred among officers.

ALCOHOLISM AND INSANITY.

This is certainly a serious state of affairs. As the Russian papers point out, the conditions in the German army are also grave enough. It has recently been calculated that since 1870 the total number of suicides in the German army has amounted to 10,439, which makes about 240 cases per annum. In addition, there yearly occur, on an average, in the German army from 130 to 150 attempts at suicide. Nevertheless, the figures of the Russian army are considerably higher, and, what is more important still, they exhibit an unmistakable tendency to rise, whereas the German figures are steadily declining.

It is significant that the greater part of the suicides in the Russian army is officially connected with insanity and alcoholism, and then follow as the causa causans, in the case of the common soldiers, "unpleasantness in the service" and longing for home, and, in the case of officers, pecuniary difficulties and romantic sorrows. Of course, one cannot tell to what causes insanity and drink themselves were due in each case, but here again the fact that most of the suicides occur in the spring, when nature is apt to revolt against the hard conditions of life, is not without significance.

THE LONELY OUTPOSTS.

It is pointed out that a large portion of the troops are stationed in desolate places in Central Asia or Siberia, which is bound to have an effect on the psyche of the Russian Tommy Atkins. Only to a slighter degree operates in the same direction the pretty general rule to draft the recruits for service in other localities than those in which they are raised, so that a soldier from Little Russia often finds himself condemned to live three years amidst strange surroundings in Poland, whose language even is unknown to him, and a soldier from Poland has to pass the most impressionable years of his life, say, in the Caucasus or the wild solitude of the Perm forests.

Again, it is considered that the prolongation of the term of military service from three to three and a-half years, as recently decreed, is not likely to afford relief to the depressed spirits of those who are inclined to fret after their homes. Altogether, it is a vast problem which the grim statistics brought to light by Dr. Prozoroff have raised, and the "Razvedchik" justly claims for it the closest attention of the military authorities.

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(SUAVITER)
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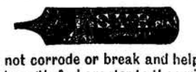
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"MY LADY'S DRESS."

CINEMATOGRAPH PLAY AT ROYALTY.

SUCCESS OF A NOVEL PRODUCTION.

Mr. Edward Knoblauch may claim to be the first playwright who has assimilated the the cinematograph, writes "E. A. B." in the the "Daily News." In "My Lady's Dress" there are no fewer than three scenes in each act, and every scene is a complete little drama. The connection is a dream of a flighty young wife, who has been making herself too pleasant to an elderly personage who has patronage in his hands. The flirtation is all for the husband's sake, or, at least, mainly for his sake.

The dream is the outcome of a new dress she has ordered for a dinner party, which the elderly personage, Sir Charles, is giving that night, and the young wife, having a headache, takes a sleeping draught.

In one of his amiable essays Leigh Hunt extolled the pleasures of the imagination if exercised on the materials of the ordinary breakfast table. Mr. Knoblauch has exercised his imagination on the materials that go to make up a dress. We are taken to Italy to a silkworm farm, to Lyons where the silk is woven, to Holland in the seventeenth century, where the lace which trims it was made, to a room in Whitechapel where a hunchbacked girl makes the flowers with which the dress is embellished, to Siberia, whence the ruche of fur comes, and, finally, to a swell dressmaker's in New Bond-street.

CHANCE OF THEIR LIVES.

This comprehensive scheme gives the principal actors a number of strongly contrasted parts, and possibly the idea of the play originated in a desire to give Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Dennis Eadie the chance of their lives. As the false fiancee of a silkworm grower, Miss Cooper did not succeed in creating much character, but Mr. Eadie as a discarded lover who treacherously ruins the young couple by opening the windows of the house in which the silkworms are kept, and so killing them by the sudden cold, acted with much intensity.

In the next scene he gave us a subtle little sketch of a drunken weaver who insists on his silk being sold as the work of a wife who has to keep a consumptive husband. Miss Cooper, as the wife, was pathetic and simple. After this scene we had a touch of Moliere. Mr. Dennis Eadie was a Dutch exquisite who desires to marry a rich burgomaster's daughter to pay his debts. She persuades her father to allow her to masquerade as a lace seller, and the exquisite unburdens his soul to his own undoing. Miss Cooper had only to be playful and pretty.

The best of the dramas came next. As a hump-backed flower-maker Miss Cooper displayed a quiet power of pathos, of which I had not suspected her capable. Mr. Eadie was splendid, too, as a coster lover of the girl's sister. Miss Cooper showed considerable force as a brutish woman who resents her husband having been an "intellectual" in the scene in Siberia. But the play did not ring true. It seemed hardly the kind of thing the young wife would dream.

MOST VIVID DREAM.

Her most vivid dream and the most characteristic was naturally of the dressmaker's establishment. There are, of course, some wonderful mannequins, but the chief interest lies in Mr. Dennis Eadie as a swell designer of dresses, with a fussy, nervous manner. His talk is an extraordinary mixture of gentility and slang. Miss Cooper appears as the flighty young wife, and also as a mannequin. The scene works up to a climax in which the mannequin stabs her master through a curtain for having callously refused to allow her to go home to her dying mother and for having gratuitously insulted her.

That tragedy wakes the wife, who has only slept for half an hour, and the vivid terrors of her dream persuade her to make up her quarral with her husband over the very expensive dress she had ordered.

RIVAL TO "MILESTONES."

Mr. Knoblauch has tried to make some connection between the characters of his dream and of his young wife and husband. Except for her brief appearance as a self-sacrificing hunchback, who sells her hair as a wedding present for her sister, the wife is always rather deceitful and odious in the dream, and the husband is sometimes a "jealous cave-man" and sometimes ridiculcus.

But the scenes themselves are not at all dream-like. That will not affect the popularity of "My Lady's Dress." It is fresh in design and varied in interest, and it is splendidly acted by Mr. Eadie and by Miss Cooper, and by Miss Beryl Mercer, Miss Edith Evans, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Miss Lynn Fontanne, and Mr. Edmund Goulding.

"My Lady's Dress" will probably rival the success of "Milestones."

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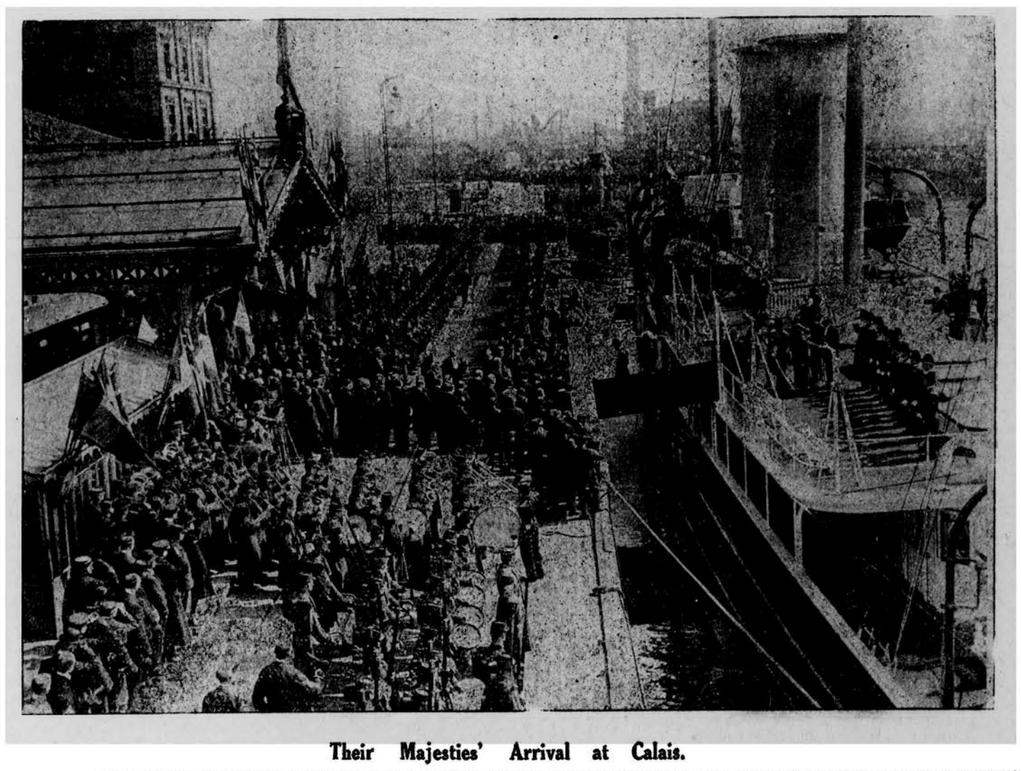
ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.



Their Majesties' Arrival at Calais.

INDIA AND THE DEATH OF LORD MINTO.

On March 21, Sir William Wedderburn addressed a letter to the present Earl of Minto, in the following terms:—

My Lord,—I have received a telegram from the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur, the president of the Indian National Congress, as follows: "Pray convey India's heartfelt sympathy to Lady Minto." Will you kindly communicate this message to her ladyship? I am sure it expresses the universal feeling throughout India.

The following reply, dated from the India Office on April 15, has been received from Sir James Dunlop Smith, Political Aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India:—

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Earl of Minto to convey to you his grateful acknowledgments of your letter, dated March 21, in which you communicate a message from the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur, and to thank you cordially for your personal message, which he and all the family much value. I am also writing to the Nawab on his lordship's behalf.

FRENCH FIRMS ENTERPRISE.

A novel method of advertising on the occasion of the King's visit to Paris, was siezed upon by the well-known French firm, Creme Simon. In all the principal streets of Paris they distributed thousands of miniature paper Union Jacks which bore the name of the firm in small letters in the corner.

These little mementoes of the royal visit found great favour with the gay Parisian crowd, and all along the boulvards were to be seen ladies with the flags pinned in their corsages and men wearing them in their buttonholes.

ENTENTE CORDIALE.

A PRIMORDIAL POWER FOR PEACE.

The following contribution from the pen of M. Stephen Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister of France, appears in a recent issue of the "Daily Chronicle":—

If a nation so practical as the British judges diplomatic combinations by the result they produce there cannot be any difference of opinion in Great Britain regarding the Entente Cordiale.

Compare the international situation which the Entente Cordiale has created and has maintained during ten years—compare this situation with that which existed previously, and then decide, yes or no, whether the whole universe has not benefited by the excellent relations which have been established between the two greatest Liberal and democratic nations in Europe.

Before the conclusion of the Entente Cordiale Europe was in a condition of dis-equilibrium, Europe was confronted daily with such problems as instability, insecurity, and perpetual threats of war. Clouds swept constantly over the international horizon, sometimes from Egypt, at others from the Far East, and then again from Morocco with sirocco-like swiftness. We were in danger of the result of uncalculated impulses, of what diplomatists call "surprises," and of political adventures which, though they might not be picturesque, would have been nothing short of disastrous. The old, traditional Anglo-French rivalry, which was one of the principal cosmopolitan absurdities of the 19th century, found expression in continued preparations for war, that is to say in unceasing "alarms," and those who were conversant with diplomatic matters were in constant fear that the rivalries to which I have just referred would result in a catastrophe of international import.

INFLUENCE ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Since the establishment and consolidation of the Entente Cordiale the Great Powers of Europe have traversed some of the greatest crises of contemporary history, notably the Young Turk revolution, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, the various phases of the Moroccan question, the annexation of Tripoli by Italy and the unspeakably sanguinary conflict in which Turkey and the Balkan peoples faced the question of national life without flinching or failing.

In the old days we were taught at school that if ever Europe was required to solve "the Eastern question" the problem could not be tackled pacifically by the Great Powers. It was considered certain that the members of what was then called "the Concert of Europe" would themselves resort to war before they could attain unity of opinion as to the best solution of the Eastern question. Well, since the conclusion of the Entente Cordiale the Eastern question has been put to the Great Powers of Europe in disquieting circumstances. It has led to a division of territory on a far larger scale than had ever been anticipated in our school days, and the Great Powers have remained at peace, largely, one must admit, on account of the indefinable influence which the Entente Cordiale exercises in the interests of progress and peace.

Could all this have happened if France and Great Britain had remained alienated and had continued to live in a state of latent hostility? I ask all impartial and competent people to reply to this question with their whole heart and conscience. Personally I have not the slightest doubt that the continuation of Anglo-French rivalry and animosity in the East would have led to a result far different from that which we have witnessed. We should not have been able to have had the London Conference concerning the Balkan problem, which Conference exercised an auspicious and decisive influence on the whole diplomatic situation.

The Entente Cordiale, then, responds incontestably to one of Europe's greatest needs. It is not simply useful and necessary to the two powerful contracting nations, but it is also useful and necessary to the whole of Europe. It is a primordial power for peace—un instrument de paix par excellence. This alone would suffice to demonstrate how important it is that the Entente Cordiale should be maintained and strengthened.

KISSING DAY

BUSY TIME FOR THE TUTTI-MEN AT HUNGERFORD.

Tuesday the 21st April was Hockney Day at Hungerford, the day when by ancient custom duly appointed Tutti-men exact toll of kisses from the womenfolk and headpence from the men.

The Tutti-men this year, says the "Daily News," were Mr. G. Winterbourne and Mr. A. H. Bingham, the former a gallant septuagenarian. At nine o'clock they received from the constable their emblem of office, a gaily-decked floral staff, topped by an orange, and set out on their rounds.

They had a particularly busy time at the workhouse, where the inmates insisted upon the due observance of the time-honoured custom. Elsewhere in the town the ladies generally entered into the spirit of the frolic, while at the town laundry a special "charter" had been drawn up for the guidance of the Tutti-men.

While these functionaries were engaged in their important mission, kissing the ladies and giving an orange as a reward, the borough fathers were engaged in solemn conclave in their Hocktide Court. These gentlemen are known as the Hocktide jury, and they were sworn to carry out faithfully and without malice the business of the Court. This included the election of such interesting officials as the Constable (who is also by virtue of his office coroner for the borough), portreeve, bailiff, ale-tasters, keepers of the keys of the common coffer, etc.

Their labours at an end, the Hocktide jury adjourned to their annual luncheon, a quaint feature of which is the consumption of bowls of steaming punch, brewed from a special John o'Gaunt recipe.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN OIL-HAWKER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged Nazarali Mamji, a Mahomedan, with breach of trust in respect of kerosene oil, valued at Rs. 50.

The evidence showed that the complainant Alibhai Mitha, entrusted his servants, the accused, with a cartload of kerosene oil to hawk on the 6th instant. The accused sold the oil and absconded with the proceeds, but was arrested at Kamatipura on Sunday night.

The accused pleaded not guilty saying he had given the money to Bhimji, also a servant in the employ of the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as there was a previous conviction against him, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A report from Kanoungis in the outskirts of Rangoon states that the rain storm on Saturday was very severe and a number of houses was demolished. In the cantonment several trees were uprooted. The new post office at Ahlone was badly damaged and other buildings of unsubstantial construction were also considerably damaged. In Rangoon itself no apparent damage was done.

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THE KING AND QUEEN IN A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.

PROLONGED OVATION FOR SINGERS AND CONDUCTOR.

The Grand Opera season at Covent Garden opened very brilliantly on the night of the 20th April. The house was crowded, and the audience was very distinguished. In the Royal box were the Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, and the King was in the Omnibus Box below.

The opera given was "La Boheme," which, in spite of the scoff of superior people, has an apparently undiminished hold on music lovers at large, writes "A. K." in the "Daily News." In addition to the ordinary attractions of "La Boheme" there was an additional interest in the performance, by reason of the conducting of Mr. Albert Coates, who made his first appearance in a Grand season. He is, moreover, the first Englishman to appear in so prominent a position on such an occasion.

Mr. Coates certainly infused new youth and vigour into much of the music, and his strong personality was specially noticeable in the ensembles in the second act, which went with notable swing and brio. Generally speaking his tempi were a little brisker than those to which we have become accustomed but when it was necessary to yield to singers Mr. Coates was always alertly ready to slacken speed for their benefit, and altogether he accompanied most sympathetically, and kept the orchestra under remarkably well.

Mme. Melba made her reappearance, and for the first time, though her career has been longer than of any prima donna, opened the season. She has sung the part of Mimi so often that criticism is hardly called for.

Her voice retains all its freshness to a quite extraordinary degree, and her art seems to grow. She certainly sings with an amount of tenderness and expression which some years ago one would hardly have expected of her.

She held the house breathless when she sang "Addio senza rancer" in the third act, and all through the evening there were moments of extraordinary beauty which more than compensated for the moments when the lapse of time left its traces. Mme Melba, by the way leaves for Paris to-day, sings there to-morrow, which shows that in other ways, too, she retains the vigour of youth.

Signor Martinelli was Rodolpho, and was in splendid voice. He won a great ovation for the Poet's Song, which he sang with great beauty of voice and rare fervour. Miss Buckman was excellent as Musetta, save for an occasional hardness in the top notes which was probably due to nervousness, as she is generally free from that fault on the concert platform. Signor Anceschi, the new Marcello, made a good impression, both by his voice and his acting, but other parts will afford a better opportunity for a definite opinion. Signor Aquistapace was very good as Colline.

At the close of the third act there was a scene of great enthusiasm. After all the artists had been called several times. Mme. Melba appeared alone, and was loudly cheered and received many bouquets and baskets of flowers. Then she brought on Mr. Coates many times, and then she and Mr. Coates and Signor Martinelli, too, had to bow frequently.

In the audience were many well-known people, including Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord and Lady Hyde, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Helmsley, Lord and Lady Iveagh, Lady Mond, the Marquis de Soveral, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Samuel Scott, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, and many others.

DOCK COMEDIAN.

AMUSING OLD BAILEY TRIAL.

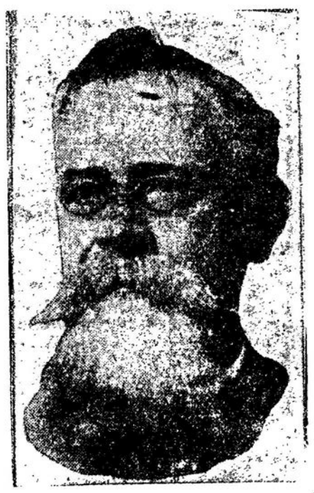
For a considerable time on April 23, the Common Sergeant's Court at the Old Bailey, London, was convulsed by a prisoner named James Kingston, sixty-nine, fitter, who pleaded not guilty to publishing a defamatory libel.

"I am going to beat you in this case," he told counsel.

Asked to write several words on a piece of paper, he complained that he was "nonplussed and handicapped" by the loss of his glasses. "I think, my lord," he said, "you will admit that that is a serious item. I have been found guilty and now I am being tried, but I am going to prove to the jury that I am innocent.'

The Judge: It is no use proving anything if you have already been found guilty.

The Prisoner: I will now show you my skill and ability. (Laughter.) Writing



General Carranza.

the word "guineas" he spelt the word as "guinies," and counsel pointed out that the same mistake occurred in one of the postcards complained of, which the prisoner had denied writing.

"A MISTAKE NOW AND AGAIN."

The Prisoner: I suppose in your career you have made a mistake now and again? My writing is hard to read. In fact you want a telescope to read it. (Laughter.)

A warder in the dock called the prisoner to order on one occasion, whereupon he turned round and exclaimed, "Leave me alone. I'm not talking to you about the matter. Besides, you're not the prisoner, I am." (Laughter.)

Later Kingston complained that the judge was prejudiced against him, and had already found him guilty.

The Judge: I do not find you guilty. The jury will do that.

The Prisoner (loudly and emphatically): Oh, no, they won't. Oh, no, they won't. Don't you be under any misapprehension about that. I am quite certain they won't by the time I have done with them." (Laughter.)

When counsel began to cross-examine the man's wife, the prisoner interrupted with "Don't answer him. Don't you answer him, I tell you. Never mind about what they say. This rests with me and the jury."

Counsel proceeded to ask the wife several questions, but the only answer he obtained was the word, "Why," which the witness constantly repeated, her husband remarking with approval each time, "That's right Don't you answer him."

The Judge (to the witness): You can stand down. I shan't commit you. It isn't worth while.

PLAN TO EMPTY PRISONS.

Addressing the jury, the prisoner said: "Gentlemen, this case now rests between me and you. My system is to empty the prisons. The police system is to fill them. You see how the judge is prejudiced against me. I tell him so to his face. I am fighting for you as well as for myself.

"The constable knows his statement is rotten and that without a conviction he gets no promotion. You cannot place one iota of reliance upon police evidence. By the very nature of his profession a police-officer must be a perjurer because it is his living." (Laughter.)

The prisoner here produced a book called "Suppressed Evidence," which he invited the jury to inspect. They declined, and he then referred to the Stinie Morrison case, and to the Oscar Slater trial, warning the jury against the dangers of circumstantial evidence.

The foreman of the jury intimated that he and his colleagues had heard enough.

The judge remarked that he thought the prisoner had said everything possible which concerned the case and which did not.

Found guilty, Kingston was sent to prison in the second division for two months.

UNDERSIZED TYRES.

As was shown in a recent article in "The Times," a large proportion of the troubles which we must, in these progressive days, endure with our tyres is due, in the first place, to the deplorable tendency of motor-car manufacturers to fit their cars with absurdly undersized tyres: and, in the second place, to the restricted dimensions of the tyres themselves restricted when comparison is made between the dimensions stamped upon the tyre and the actual measurements. As proof of the pitch to which the latter practice has been carried, a recent instance may be mentioned. A cover, made by a well-known firm, came into the hands of a private motorist, bearing the figures 815 by 105. After it had been fitted to the wheel and inflated to 65 lb. pressure a pair of callipers was passed over it and it was found that the section measured 89 m/m. instead of, as the official stamp stated 105. This was, possibly, an extreme case, but the pained curiosity of the motorist being aroused, he put his callipers into active service, and, measuring all his own and his friends' tyres, brought to light some very unpleasant truths. With the exception of three makes of tyres, all the covers he measured fell short of the advertised dimensions by between 5 and 15 per cent.

Against this regrettable state of affairs there is the excellent example of one firm of tyre-makers, who sell what they call "Oversizes." These people have evidently realised how short-sighted is the policy of short weight, and of selling tyres too small for their work. The Oversizes are not apologies for undersized tyres. They are intended to help the owner with a slender purse. His car with, let us say, 810 by 90 wheels cost him too much in tyre bills. In the ordinary course of events he would, in order to effect a change to tyres of larger section, have to order new rims or new wheels, either of which would cost him a considerable sum. The "Oversize" meets his need completely. He can fit 810 by 100 tyres to his 810 by 90 wheels, or 815 by 125 tyres to his 815 by 105 wheels, and benefit by most of the advantages of the standard larger tyre.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this system to the man to whom every extra £5 note spent on his yearly motoring is of real importance. The under-tyring of motor cars is comparatively recent, but it is a stock subject of complaint. All trouble is avoided by the "oversize" tyre, which is not so much an "oversize" as a new size. It simply means that a tyre of larger section than the standard size can be fitted to a rim of standard size. It is an admirable departure and one which is shortly to be imitated by at least one leading British Firm. It is to be hoped that the example will be widely followed.

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SCIENCE FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

COURTSHIP, INSTINCT AND REASON.

The following interesting article by Sir Ray Lankester K.C.B., F.R.S., appears in "The Daily Telegraph":—

Apart from the familiar instances of male colour decoration afforded by birds, we find that even some of the minute water-fleas inhabiting freshwater lakes and the sea, and known as "Crustacea Entomostraca," put on a courting dress at the breeding season; that is to say, the males become brilliantly coloured with patches of red and blue. And among the highest mammals we find that the same colours are, in some case, displayed by the males as a fascination to the females. This is the case with the males of some of the baboons, though not with those of the highest man-like apes, who, like the primitive "savage" man, have no decoration, no pretty seductive ways appealing to either the eye or the ear, but rely on their strength and ferocity to overawe and paralyse the female. In the male "mandrill" baboon the skin of the sides of the great snout is of a deep blue colour, whilst the nose and a tract behind it is wax-like and bright red. Not only that, but the buttocks are brilliantly coloured, a central red area passing at the sides through rich purple to pale blue. The hindquarters of other monkeys—both male and female—show a brilliant red colouring during the mating season, and the skin and hair of the face is variously coloured, so as to produce a decorative pattern (eye-brows, moustache, beard, nose, all strongly contrasted in colour) in the smaller monkeys, usually more strikingly in the males than in the females. A brilliant emerald-green patch of colour is shown in the hinder part of the body of the male in one species sometimes to be seen at Regent's Park.

The making of sounds is a capacity possessed by many animals, small and big. Often it seems to have no particular significance, but, as in the case of the "humming" of bees and flies and the "droning" of beetles, is the necessary accompaniment of the vibration of the wings. But many animals make sounds as a "call," either to other individuals of their species, irrespective of sex, or more definitely as signals and appeals to the other sex, just as the luminosity which happens to accompany certain necessary chemical activities in the bodies of the lower animals had become specialised and utilised in the glowwarm and other higher forms as a signal and appeal. The rubbing of rough surfaces against one another is developed into a "stridulating organ" which we find in crickets, locusts, scorpions, spiders, and even in marine crustacea, and it is often specialised as a sexual appeal. The mere production of sound by tapping against wood is used by the little beetle, the death watch, as a call and is responded to by his mate with similar tapping. Such "tapping" is developed into a remarkable rhythmic vibrating sound by the birds called woodpeckers, and has its significance in courtship. But it is chiefly by the inspiration and expiraton of air over vibrating cords or membranes, called "vocal organs" that animals produce distinctive and musical sounds. In most cases such animals have a more general and simple "cry," which is not necessarily a sexual appeal, but addressed to comrades generally, and also a more elaborate cry or song which is primarily used by the male as an attraction in courtship, but has in the case of many birds been inherited from original male singers by the females also.

The "Singing" of birds—apart from simpler cries and calls—is a sexual address, an act of courtship. It is a display of power and capacity on the part of the male, and that such is its character is shown by the competition between male birds in the endeavour to "out-sing" one another. Some birds become extraordinarily excited in these competitions, which take the place of actual fighting, the victor who silences his opponents being the winner of female bird, who is at hand listening to the competition. Caged chaffinches are celebrated for their eagerness to compete with one another in singing. They deliver their little song alternately until one is exhausted and unable to take up his turn. He is vanquished. So excited do the birds become that it occasionally happens that one of the competitors drops down dead. The beginning and directive causes of the particular song of different kinds of birds is not understood. But it is well known that they have a great gift of imitation. Parrots, piping crows, ravens, and other such birds are familiar instances, whilst little birds such as bullfinches can be trained to wistle the melodies which human beings have invented. Even the house-sparrow, which though allied to singing finches, never sings at all when in natural conditions, has been converted into a songster by bringing it up in company with piping bullfinches.

Other animals which cannot sing like the birds yet use their voices in courtship. The frogs and toads are no mean performers in this way, whilst cats, deer, and other large animals are "singers," of a kind, when stirred by mate-hunger. The monkeys chatter and make various vocal sounds, but the gibbons and man-like apes produce excessively loud and penetrating cries. These cries, though sometimes of fine note and repeated rhythmically (as in the gibbons and chimpanzees), have not the charactr of song. The beginnings of song in mankind are lost in the mist of ages. The Australian blackfellows chant and dance with rhythmic precision and a certain kind of melancholy cadence, but they never attempt to fascinate the other sex by the use of the voice (nor, so far as is known, in any other way), and, indeed, there is a vast interval between their vocal performances and the love-songs of modern civilised races. Man has not inherited singing from his animal ancestry, but has re-invented it for himself. His real knowledge and command of "music" is actually a novelty which has sprung into existence within the last few hundred years.

There is no doubt that animals of the same species are attracted to one another by smell, and that distinct species have distinct smells. Further, there is no doubt that in many cases the special smell of either sex attracts the other. But modern man has so nearly lost the sense of smell—why it is difficult to say excepting that it is because it was not of life -saving value to him—that it is very difficult for us to estimate properly the significance of perfumes and odours. We know that the dog has what to us seems a marvellous power of tracking and recognising by smell, and that other animals appear to be similarly endowed, though most usually we cannot perceive the smell at all which they recognise and follow. It appears that nearly all the hairy quadrupeds have distinctive odours, which they and their compainions can readily recognise, secreted by certain glands in the skin placed here and there on the body, often on the legs and toes. Some of these odorus, like musk and civet, we can perceive though most have no effect on us. It seems to be an evidence of the absence of any need for man to produce "perfumes" by the action of his own structure that he has a feeble sense of smell and has so little perception of any perfumes or odours peculiar to himself that he has when civilised always made use of odorous substances (perfumes and scents) extracted from other animals and from plants for the purpose, before the days of cleanliness, of masking the unpleasent odours of putrescence pervading his body and clothing, and later, when dirt became less common, of giving an agreeable whiff to the offactory organs of his associates.

In insects, for instance, moths and butterflies, and no doubt in most if not all others, the sense of smell is astonishingly keen, and serves as the great guide and attraction in courtship, and the appeasement of mate-hunger. A single female emperor moth was placed in a box covered with fine net in a room with an open window in a country house. In three hours a dozen males of this species had entered the room, but no other moths. In twenty-four hours there were over a hundred, all fluttering around the net-covered box in which was the female. In this and other similar experiments it was found that the odour of the female moth, though imperceptible to man, clung to the box after she was removed, and that for some days following the empty box was nearly as powerful an attraction to the males as when it contained the female. The antennae which carry the olfactory sense-organs are far larger in the males than in the females, as is also the case in many other lower animals where smell is a guide to mating. A single female of the vapourer moth which is common in the London squares and parks has been found to attract when placed in a box in an open window in Gower-street a number of males from the surrounding plantations, and such is the pentrating and powerful character of these odorous substances produced by female moths that in one species in whicht he female is wingless and lives under water, the odour escapes through the water and attracts the males in quantities to its surface. The females then arise from the depths, and like mermaids or the witch of the Rhine draw the infatuated males beneath the water to love and death. In several butterflies it has been shown that the males produce sweet perfumes on the surface of the wings, which can be detected as such by man, and act as stimulants to the mate-hunger of the female butterflies, which follow the scented male in numbers. The sense of smell is thus seen to be a much more powerful guide in insects than might be supposed, and it is of equally great importance to them in other enterprises and activities of life besides those of courtship. It has also a leading importance in all the lower and lower-most animals, and is the ultimate guide (for smell and taste are not separable in such simple forms) of the motile spermatic filament in its journey to the egg-cell.

I have in the course of these notes on "Courtship" more than once stated that though man shares in common with all other animals the ultimate impulse to "courtship," namely, "mate-hunger," yet that it would be a mistake to suppose that he has mechanically inherited from animal ancestors (as they do) those methods of attracting and endeavouring to fascinate the female, such as the use of gay costume, dancing and posing, beautiful singing, sweet perfume, and gentle caresses, which, at various phases of his development, he has practised. True, these methods are also practised by a variety of animals, but not by man's immediate ape-like ancestors. None of these means of courtship are inherited instincts or structures in man as they are in animals. All have been arrived at and devised by man afresh, as the result of "taking thought." And in the latest advance of civilisation some of them have been to a large extent either discarded or, curiously enough, handed over to the female sex. It is the woman now who endeavours to captivate the man by a display of brave colours, clothes, plumes and jewellery, and by exquisite dancing and gesture. Not so long ago both sexes of man practised such display, but in earliest times only the male, but woman being allowed to sport a discarded rag or a broken old necklace if she were very satisfactory and submissive in her general conduct!

I must endeavour very briefly to explain how this contrast of "instinct" with "thought knowledge, reason, and will" must (as it seems to me) be regarded. There are three great steps in the gradual evolution of the mind. The first is the slow formation (by variation and survival of the fittest) of transmissible, and therefore inherited, mechanisms of the mind, which are of various degrees of complexity, and characterise different species and kinds of animals. These mechanisms act automatically like those of a "penny-in-the-slot machine," and are just as regularly present, and as much alike in all individuals of a species, as are the other inherited structures, such as bones, flesh, viscera, the skin and its coloured clothing of decorative feathers or hair.

Later, and added to these inherited mechanisms—often interfering with them and putting an end to them—are the mechanisms of the second step. These are mechanisms arising from individual experience: they depend on memory—the inscription on "the tablets of the mind," of the experience that this follows that. They control movement and action, usurping the privilege of the previously omnipotent inherited mechanisms or instincts. This second step in the development of mind requires an excessive humanity brain-cells. It only makes its appearance at all in animals with large brains, and reaches a far greater development in man even than in the apes, his brain being from twice to three times the size of that of the largest living ape. This use of memory and individual experience—instead of an inherited mechanism, which is the same in every member of the species—is obviously a great advantage in the struggle for existence. There are traces of it in some of the cuttle-fish and insects, but even in the fishes and reptiles among living vertebrates it is of small account, and the small brain carries on its work by good, sound, inherited mechanisms or instincts; but learns nothing, comprehends nothing! In the birds we see a little—a very little—more capacity for "learning by individual experience," and it is only in the larger and later mammals that educability, or the power of learning by individual experience, becomes of serious importance.

All the larger living mammals—horse, cattle, sheep, rhinoceros, tapir—have acquired an enormous increase in the size of their brains—as much as six or eight times the volume of that or their extinct ancestors whose bones and brain cavities we find fossilised in the Tertiary strata. Man has by far the biggest brain of all these animals, and has a unique degree of educability, together with the fewest instincts or in-born hereditary mechanisms among animals. He has practically to learn by individual experience—and therefore in the form best suited to his individual requirements—a host of most important actions and behaviours which even monkeys and dogs and sheep and horses never have to "learn," but proceed to put in practice as soon as they are born, or, at any rate, without any preliminary process of experiment and effort. Man is the one really "educable" animal. In consequence of his large brain and its roomy memory he can be, and is—even when a "savage"—educated. Monkeys and dogs have only small "educability" as compared with man, though more than have reptiles or fishes. Man's mind is, therefore, in this essential feature very different from that of animals. No doubt it includes some hereditary mechanisms, but in the main it distinctively consists of nerve-mechanisms, formed by his own individual education acting on receptive and specially educable brain matter. And the brain mechanism formed by education is of greater life-saving value than is that of the inherited instincts which meet general emergencies, but not those new and special to the individual.

The third step in the development of mind is the arrival (for one can call it by no other term) of that condition which we call "consciousness"—the power of saying to oneself "I am I," and of looking on as a detached existence not only at other existences but at one's own mental processes, feelings, and movements. With it comes thought, knowledge, reason, and will. We may speak of consciousness as invading or spreading gradually over the territory of mind. All the three steps of the growth of mind which I have distinguished can be seen following one on the other in the growth of a human child from infancy to adolescence. The second step—the development of individual mechanisms due to memory—is not in most animals, and not entirely in man, pervaded by or "within the area of" consciousness. Memory is at first "unconscious memory," and there still remains in man a capacity for forming "memory" which never (or in some matters only exceptionally) becomes illuminated by consciousness. Apparently the inherited mechanisms which we call "instincts" are never within the reach of consciousness, though, of course, the actions determined by them are. It is a difficult matter to decide how far the memory of apes, dogs, and such animals nearest to man is conscious memory. Probably very little. But it is only when memory, as well as the impression of the moment, is pervaded by consciousness that reflection and reason and action dependent on reason is possible.

Hence it is that man in all the procedure of courtship stands apart from animals. Even the Australian has not only an educable brain, but a more or less conscious memory. He seems to be permanently, in this respect, in the condition of an ordinary European child of about five years old. Gradually in the course of the development both of increased educability and of more and more efficient and serviceable education, man has first abandoned by slow degrees his violent ancestral methods of procuring a mate, and has, as the result of observation, reflection, and conscious reasoning, taken to courtship by persuasion and fascination, similar to that of the birds and other remote creatures, retaining, however, for a long period his habit of fighting with other males to establish his claim to the woman of his choice. And at last, in his later development in civilised lands, he has abandoned the more obvious arts of courtship and has taken to decorating his woman-kind instead of himself. He has made woman take over the habit of courtship by the fascination of colour and pose whilst he looks on in sombre clothing with thoughtful reserve. He does not any longer even rely on his strength or skill in fighting in order to scatter his rivals, but uses the appeal by word to the sympathy of the desired mate and the fascination which the power, given either by superior intellectual quality or by accumulated wealth, have for her.

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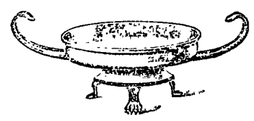
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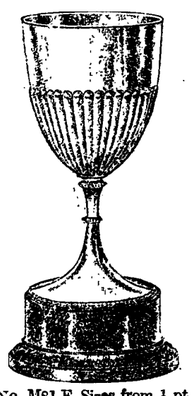
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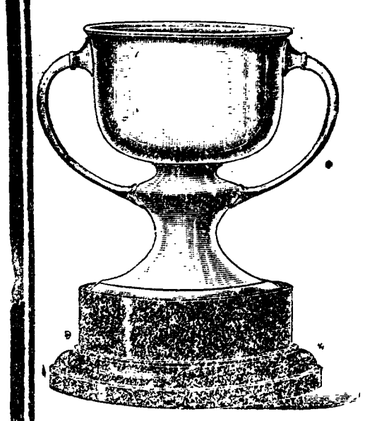
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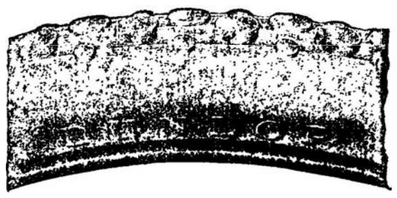
MOTOR  CYCLE

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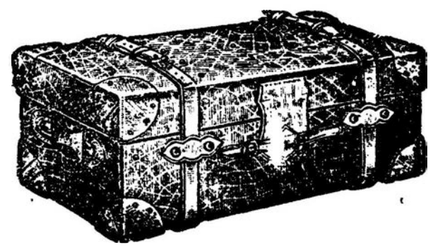

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